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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,074—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
16th Jan.	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
23rd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
30th "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
6th Feb.	MALWA	10500	.....	.....
13th "	PENINSULAR	5394	INDIA	7911
20th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
27th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9777
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
12th "	PENINSULAR	5294	ARCADIA	6603
19th "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	.....
26th "	ORIENTAL	5284	AUSTRALIA	8901
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6319
16th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9500
30th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	5291	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

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Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,243	Marcantetti	28th Jan 1904.
BOMBAY	5,807	Schmitz	25th Feb. 1904.
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	24th Mar. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Guionnet, to sail on or about the 5th Feb. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Barbergvich	4,235	14th Feb, 1904
GORITIA	.....	3,106	20th Mar, "
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,536	29th Apr, "
*† SILESIA	.....	5,153	20th Apr, "

*Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

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Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 5 hours to cross the Gulf.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,046	29th Feb. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 15th Jan., 1904, at 7 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on MONDAY, 18th Jan., 1904, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 19th Jan., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Maogrole, Porebando Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S.S. "AFRICA," 2,000 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st January, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 15th January, 1904, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 26th January, (with transhipment at Beira to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Dullitmane and Mozambique.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 14th January, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

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	Single. From Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
To SUEZ	400	600	320	..	300	..
MARSEILLES	525	900	420	700	390	600
LIVERPOOL	550	880	470	720	420	640
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland.)	600	...	525	..	456	..

Class.	Steamers.	Scale Tons.	Commanders.	Sail about 1904.
C.	WORSLEY HALL	3489	Jones	21st Jan.
A.C.	CITY of ATHENS	3008	Wilson	3rd Feb.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	Prowse	10th Feb.
C.	ASTON HALL	4500	McFee	24th Feb
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	6000	Snow	5th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	6000	Halley	13th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	6200	Knaut	24th Mar.
C.	CRKWE HALL	4203	Browne	30th Mar.
A.	PROME	3580	F. M'Kay	6th Apl.
C.	HADDON HALL	6200	A. Buck	20th Apl.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	6000	Campbell	26th Apl.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	Prowse	15th May
C.	EDEN HALL	6200	Haddy	25th May
B.	CITY of PERTH	3427	Morrison	30th May.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

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(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
HIROSHIMA MARU	3283	J. Nagao	18th Jan.	29th Jan.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4403	K. Kori	8th Mar.	20th Mar.

For Freight and Passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
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N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that No CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGES &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Mar 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class. Rs. 600	2nd Class. Rs. 350	3rd Class. Rs. 150
Single tickets			
Return tickets available 1 year	" 900	" 525	
2 years	"	"	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 850; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Beloito	17th Jan. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Feb. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

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Esplanade Road, No. 27.

ARTISTIC WEDDING PRESENTS.

		Rs.	a.
762	Set of 4 Silver Salt Cellars, with Crystal Linings and four Silver Spoons; Louis XV Style, in case	48	0
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1192	Twelve Silver Tea Spoons, with Gilt Bowls, Tea Strainer and Sugar Tongs, in case	65	0
1194	Twelve Silver Ice Spoons with Gilt Bowls and Ice Cream Server, in case	82	0
1221	Silver Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, with Silver Tray, in case	100	0
1243	Set of six Silver Liqueur Beakers and Tray, ART NOUVEAU Style, in case	90	0
1245	Cut Glass Claret Jug with Silver Mounts, in case	85	0
1294	Silver Mounted Liqueur Decanter with six Plain Silver Beakers and Tray, in case	85	0
1796	Set of four Silver Bon Bon Dishes with two pairs of Silver Tongs, in case	75	0
1800	Silver Sugar Bowl with Crystal Lining and Silver Spoon, in case	75	0
27-415	Cut Glass Salad Bowl, with Chased and Pierced Silver Gold Gilt Rim, and Silver Gold Gilt Helpers, in case	135	0
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ALSO A CHOICE SELECTION OF OTHER ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR TABLE OR PERSONAL USE.

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TERMS : CASH OR V. P. P.

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"LIGHT OF ASIAS"

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"BAHADUR BOUQUETS"

SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH

REAL HAVANAHS

COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE !!

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asias" and 6 "Bouquets" costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India,

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MADRAS.
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

STEAM.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 14th January, 1904.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
REICHSTAG	2,085	Oswald	16th Jan., 1904.
SULTAN	2,884	Pens	29th Jan., "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

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Agent.
24, Mellows Street, Bombay, 30th December, 1903.

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PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

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THE NOTED HOUSE FOR

SOUVENIRS for Races Run.
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Who wish to ENJOY
A GOOD MEAL,
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BREAKFAST,
TIFFIN or DINNER,
(Table d'Hote or A la Carté)
Served at
ANY HOUR of the DAY
Till 8-45 P.M.

GREEN'S for Oysters.
GREEN'S for Bacon and Hams.
GREEN'S for Cheese.
GREEN'S for high-class Dinners.

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We continue to make new.

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CUMBERLAND HAMS,
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Imported fresh every fortnight by P. and O. Mail Steamers.

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C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.
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GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.
Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.
LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, Muscatel Raisins, and Naples Figs.
MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

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MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
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FANCY CAKES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
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25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

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WARREN'S GRAND AMERICAN CIRCUS

MENAGERIE & ZOOLOGICAL

OF

WILD PERFORMING ANIMALS.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19TH.

Mr. WARREN begs to inform the PRESS and PUBLIC of Bombay that he has just returned after an extensive tour of Europe having five months, in search of Novelties, and is proud to state he has brought to nothing which has never been presented to the public of India before.

WARREN'S MENAGERIE CONTAINS

Nine forest-bred Lions, 3 Tigers, the largest in captivity, Elephants, Zebras, Wild Horse mained and tailed Yaks from Central Asia. A Troupe of Russian Winthunds and a HAPPY FAMILY of MONKEYS!

A SPLENDID STUD OF PERFORMING HORSES AND PONIES.

BAND OF TWELVE PERFORMERS,

Every Artiste in the Company now to Bombay, not one have appeared here before.

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Box of six Chairs	20	0
Single box seat	4	0
Dress Circle	2	0
Carpet seats	1	0
Natives	0	8

Doors open at 8 P. M.

Performance Commences at 9 P.M.

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Open at 3 P.M. Performance at 4 P. M.

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THE MENAGERIE will be OPEN daily from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. for the benefit of Ladies and Children.

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UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MISS FANNY STANLEY.

Representative..... TOMMY EMPSON.

FOR SHORT SEASON ONLY.

Fanny Stanley's

COMIC OPERA AND DRAMATIC COMPANY.

(30 Artistes. 30 Artistes.)

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19.

Charming Comic Opera in 3 Acts.,

La-Mascotte.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20.

Grand Christmas Burlesque,

Sleeping Beauty.

GRAND MOTOR ENTRANCE

OF THE

KING AND THE QUEEN

In the OLDSMOBILE kindly lent by the BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21.

Irish Drama in 3 Acts,

The Colleen Bawn.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22.

Delightful Comic Opera in 3 Acts.

Dorothy.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23.

Emotional Drama in 5 Acts.

East Lynne,

Miss Fanny Stanley in her Grand Impersonation as Lady Isabel and Madame Vine.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25.

Gilbert and Sullivan's Comic Opera in 2 Acts.

Pirates of Penzance.

NEW ARTISTES,

ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY,

NEW COSTUMES.

Each production will be performed in its entirety.

Musical Director .....J. M. SOMERS.

Scenic Artiste .....AUGUSTE RAULT.

PRICES:—Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.

Doors Open at 8-30. Overture 9-30.

Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

THE BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW, 1904.

WILL be held on the 16th, 17th (morning only) and 18th February. The DOG SHOW being on the LAST DAY only.

Prospectus may be had on application to:—

THE JOINT HONORARY SECRETARY,

Bombay Horse and Dog Show,

Staff Quarters,

Malabar Hill, Bombay.

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(NOW MERGED IN "ROYAL")

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE CHIEF AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to ACCEPT INSURANCE at CURRENT RATES.

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PETRONILLA HEROVEN. By U. L. Silberrad.

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The MEITTLE of the PASTURE. By James L. Allen.

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OUR LADY'S INN. By J. Storer Clouston.

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For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

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Bombay, 15th January, 1904.

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21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT WADALA VILLAGE, MATUNGA.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will by order of the mortgagee, Bai Gangabai, widow of Sakaram Dhanajee Pate', and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Anand Rama Kumbhar, Govind Laka, Arjoon Raghoo, and Deva Anand, the mortgagors, and under the power of sale granted to the mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 1st day of March, 1901, sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th day of January, 1904, at 2 p. m., all that pieces or parcel of Government land or ground, which is now composed of five several Government tarcas land, situate at Wadala village, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Subdistrict of Pembay, aggregately containing by admeasurement 1,370 square yards or thereabouts, and are respectively registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 43, new Nos. 16748, a-16750, 16759, c-14778 and d-14779, and new survey Nos. 2a-2154 3-2154, b-2154, 16-2051 and 4-2154, and bounded on the east, north and south by the property of Zilloo Luxman and Harsoo Luxman, and on the west by the said Wadala village road, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing on a certain portion thereof, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes and Taxes under P. ward No. 3889 and Street No. 930, and which said piece of land and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors.

Further particulars and conditions of sale will be obtained from Mr. Dinshaw D Romer, attorney to the executrix of the mortgagor, or from the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 15th January, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

EONA-FIDE SALE.

By order of the Trustees to the Estate of Esa Haji Abubakar and Esa Haji Abubakar and Co, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Bank Street, Fort, near the Bombay Bank, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th inst. at 1 p.m. following fancy goods suitable for presents consisting of plateware in variety, dressing bags, companions, centrepieces, bronze figures and clocks, wall clocks, carriage time pieces, fancy glassware, terracotta figures, phonograph, musical boxes, etc,

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND SHOP FURNITURE, PIANO, &c

On SUNDAY, the 17th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Alexandra Terrace, opposite the Byculla Railway Station, handsome household and shop furniture, consisting of plate glass door cupboards, counters, show cases, marble top bureau, sofas, chairs, easy chairs, almyrahs, wardrobe, cupboard, chest-of-drawers, bedroom sofa, glassware, crockery, lamp, chromo'd Grand square piano by Richard Lipp, etc.

The above is on view.

EONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 18th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. RAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the effects of the late Lieutenant K. M. Woolcoombe by order of the representative of his executor consisting of cavalry and hunting saddles, uniform dresses S B Quackonbush rifle, pistol, revolvers, wearing apparel, books, leather trunks, electric fan, Beeston Hunter's bicycle, 80lbs tent, Valese standard lamp and sundry articles.

The property will be on view two days before the sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Household furniture such as tables, teapoys, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, chests of drawers, easy and light chairs, marble top cabinet and dressing table, iron safe on stand.

15 Crates 503 water cans.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of The National Commission Agency, Amritsar, ex. S. S. Mayo,—

D. C. N. A.—1 case 500 lithographic prints.

On account of the concerned ,ex s. s. Imperator,—

H. F. 783 } 4 cases, 372 doz, pair glass bangles.
J. N. T. 784 }
S. B. 785 and 788 }

165 A. G. H. D. 771-72—2 cases 1,000 bunches beads

AT 2 P. M

1 Spark Brooke duplex grand gent's, bicycle nearly new.
1 Campion lady's bicycle with accessories
Several gent's bicycles by different makers,
1 second hand rubber tyred victoria,
1 light vis-a-vis
1 second hand mail; baston
1 light dog cart

The property of a gentleman—

1 high caste bay Arab horse, 15 1 6 years old, free of marks, going in sadle and hraness, fast and showy

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT ALLY COMER STREET

On TUESDAY, the 19th instant at 4 p. m. Messrs, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Messrs. Shreechand Magga and Co., and on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased mortagagor Sulleman alias Abba Hajee Abdoolla in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 13th day of April, 1896, the following landed property, viz :—

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of Ally Comer Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of several tenants of the said mortgagor, assessed by the Municipality under C. ward No. 6667 and street Nos. 108,110, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 925, now No. 8165, old survey No. 2-1943 and new survey No. 1184, containing by admeasurement 58 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Ally Comer Street aforesaid, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Hawabibi, wife of Haji Mahomedshaik Bhikan and on the south by the property of Hajee Abdoolla Hajee Peermahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 441 of 1881.

Jugmohundas Mungaldas .....Plaintiff.
vs.
F. Y. Smith and others.....Defendants.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIE BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE SIR MUNGALDAS NATHOOBHOY, C.S.I,

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from the abovenamed first defendant and by virtue of a decree of the High Court passed in the above suit and dated the 4th day of October, 1899, sell by Public Auction the following immoveable properties on the respective premises on the days mentioned below, viz :—

1st—On WEDNESDAY, the 20th January, 1904, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The property known as the "Cutlery or Green Market," at the corner of Shaik A ll Jaoleekar Street and Shaik Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing an area of 1,823 square yards or thereabouts, more or less, with the shops and godowns constructed and standing thereon. This property brings in a considerably net rental, and is most advantageously situate'd.

2nd—On THURSDAY, the 21st day of January, 1904, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The property known as the Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy Cloth Market adjoining Shaik Memon Street and Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing an area of about 10,621 square yards, more or less, with the shops, dwelling-houses and godowns, shawls and other buildings constructed thereon, with wells and appurtenances thereto. This property is a very valuable one, and brings in a large net rental. (Part of this property is leasehold renewable in perpetuity.

3rd—On FRIDAY, the 22nd January, 1904, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon,

A piece of land used as a feasting cort, situate at old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing an area of 1,707 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuages and building standing thereon. This property has not yet been developed, but is of considerable value as a site for dwelling houses or godowns.

4th—On SATURDAY, the 23rd January, 1904, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon.

A piece of land at Nowlakee, within the Fort of Bombay comprising two plots abutting the thoroughfare called Fort Street, opposite to St. George's Hospital, containing an area of 1014 square yards. The ground is vacant and adjoins a well called Cullandas well.

Detailed advertisements regarding sale of the above properties have been published in the local newspapers in the months of October and November last.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford & Co., Auctioneers, Bombay, or to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors to the vendor, at their office in Old Secretariat Buildings, in Apollo Street, Fort.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th January, 1904.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGE AND HORSE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. T. H. Moore, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p. m. sell by Public Auction at their Rooms,

1 handsome strong rubber tyred English-built victoria by "Windover "almost new, specially imported.

1 handsome strong Bay Arab horse, regularly driven, the same quiet and free from vice, believed sound,

1 set of harness for the same.

AUCTION SALE OF SOLID SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS AND LARGE OIL PAINTINGS.

Under instruction from the Executrix of the late Bai Meherbai Ardeshir Wadia, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instan', at 3-30 p. m. sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

1 box containing solid silver spoons and forks.

4 large oil paintings of eminent persons.

The above will be on view from to-morrow.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc,

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong second-hand victoria in very good order.

1 handsome strong palanquin office ahigram, in very good order,

1 handsome strong Madras-built rubber tyred landau, suitable for single or pair, in excellent condition,

1 Country-bred child's pony, very quiet, 9-1.2 years old

1 grey Arab. goes well in harness

1 fay pony, quiet in harness and saddle

2 brown stud-bred mares, 4 years, both go in single and double harness.

1 grey stud-bred mare, 4 years, goes in single and double harness.

The property of the late Mr. T. H. Moore—

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred English-built victoria, by "Windover," almost new, specially imported, in very good order.

1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, quiet and free from vice, goes well in harness.

On account and risk of Mr. Frank M. Stephens.—1 gig.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND SUITABLE FOR BUILDING PURPOSES FACING THE SEA AT KANTWADI, BANDORA.

On SUNDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p. m. Messrs, BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Administrator of the Estate of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Dorabjee Bahadurjee, the following valuable vacant piece of land ;—

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Kantwadi, Bandora, Taluka Salsette, containing by admeasurement 3028 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Reverend Bras Fernandez, on or towards the West by the property of Merwanji Hakim, on or towards the south by the Public Road to Danda and on or towards the North by the Sea.

For further particulars and plan and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned,

BONA-FIDE SALE,

On a day to be fixed hereafter at 11 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the Tents, at the Cercoent, opposite Sailors' Home (where the kit has been removed for sale), a large quantity of surplus stock returned from H. E. Camp, at the Delhi Darbar, consisting of a large lot of best plateaware by Walker and Hall and Mappin and Webb, all new, new iron single bedsteads with spring and cotton mattresses, teakwood dressing and wash hand tables, almyrahs with glass mirror doors, dining and writing tables, towel horses, chest of drawers, bentwood arm chairs, pieces of camp tables, chamber stands, Chesterfield sofas, bath tubs, &c., &c.

Nearly everything was got new and only used at the Delh Camp.

Catalogues will be published and the above will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th January, 1904.

INSURANCES.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income.....Rs. 2,00,00,000.

Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent.

Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits :—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.,	5th yr.,	10th yr.,	15th yr.,	20th yr.,	25th yr.,	30th yr.,

The amount payable would be Rs.

10,143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term

(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address :—

Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,

Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Bombay

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up).....Rs. 13,75,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 17,75,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :

60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,

The London Joint Stock Bank,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1 ,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....,, 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ,, 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS.....,, 400,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS :—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND ; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD. ; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD. ; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JANUARY 13.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent, Consols		87 3-4	= + 1-16
3 do. Rentes		101 1-2	= unchanged
3½ do. Indian	Sterling		
Loan		£103	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper		£84 1-2	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London		27 1-8	= —1-16
2 months hence		26 5-8	= — 1-16
Spot in New York		55 3-8	= unchanged

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques		25·18	= + 1-2
Berlin		20·46 3-4	= unchanged
New York Demand		4·85 1-2	= + 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England		4	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills		3 1-2	= do
6 " " "		3 5-8	= do
3 " " Fine	Trade		do
Bills		3 7-8	= do
6 months' sight Fine	Trade		
Bills		4 1-4	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans		2 2-1	= — 1-2
7 day marked loans		3 1-4	= — 1-8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £75,000.

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 10,00,000

Rs. 12,40,000 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 19,80,000 do Bombay
Rs. 9,80,000 do Madras

Rs. 49,00,000

At 1s. 4 3-32 d.

Minimum Rate Received. Average rate 16·9.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 17,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 14,00,000 do Bombay
Rs. Nil do Madras

Rs. 31,00,000

At 1s 4 5-32d

Minimum rate received in full average rate 15·15

Total Amount sold during the week Rs. 1,63,70,000

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 80,00,000

Extra allotments Bills on Bombay, Rs. 4,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

Extra allotments Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 12,90,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber 4 0 1-4

WHEAT—

Red Karachi, J.-F. Done 29s. 9d. = — 3d. Quiet.

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold. A.-M. Sellers. 33s. 7 1-2d. = — 1 1-2d. Easier.

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 7 9-16.

Tallow Finest Australian Beef, 28s. 9d.
" Mutton 29s.

Tone quiet.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester strong. Total sales, 7000. Spot 7·38 — 2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 27,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.	Mar-April.
7·23 plus 4	7·24 plus 4	7·25 plus 4
April-May	May-June	June-July.
7·21 plus 4	7·20 plus 4	7·18 plus 4
	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
	7·15 plus 4	6·91 plus 4

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	25,000
Do. last year	31,000
Exports to Great Britain	13,000
Do. do Continent	23,000
Mid-Uplands	13·80 — 20
Futures, month of March	13·38 — 39
Do. do. July	13·87 — 25

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 5-8 unchanged
Futures, month of April	13·81 — 38
Do. do. July	14·28 — 35
Tone at close	Barely steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 13th January, 1904 :—

Cotton	7,833 bales.
Wheat	15,495 cwts.
Linseed	3,080 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	4,832 ,,
Gingellyseed	26,482 ,,
Poppyseed	799 ,,
Groundnuts	1,775 ,,
Castorseed	4,592 ,,
Rice	14,109 ,,
Myrabolams	9,483 ,,
Cottonseed	9,775 ,,
Mowraseed	778 ,,
Gram	582 ,,
Joowar	2,130 ,,
Maize	1,634 ,,

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady at the decline.

Bank T.T. ..... 1s. 4 3-32d.
Bank Demand ..... 1s. 4 1-8d.

Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.le. 4 11-32d.

Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 15-32d	
French Francs	8	do	do	.....	171 1-2
Marks	3	do	do	.....	139 1-2
Hongkong	30	Days'	Sight	.....	134
Shanghai	30	do	do	.....	188 1-2
Japan	30	do	do	.....	147

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent.—Tone fluctuating.

Cash ..... 95·10
1st Settlement, 2nd February ... 95·11

Money Market.—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE

Bank of England since	3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do 22nd Dec.	6	do.
Bank of Bengal	do 22nd Dec.	6	do.
Bank of Madras	do 8th Jan.	6	do.

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	5	12	6
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	8	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	6	0	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready..	6	0	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	0	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	21	0	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone dull.			
Howree Khandeish ...	32	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	31	8	0
25 per cent. ,, ...	30	8	0
50 per cent. ,, ...	29	0	0
Black Kutnee ,, ...	26	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

	Rs.
Pissi 91 per cent.	30-4
Club No. 1 ,,	29-4
Hard Red ,,	28-4

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone easier.

Estimated sales	7,000 bales
Imports	8,000

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
7·12	7·11	7·10
—13	—13	—13
April-May	May-June.	June-July
7·09	7·08	7·07
—12	—12	—11
	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
	7·03	6·92
	—11	—12

COTTON.—The market remains steady with a moderate business passing in ready cotton at Colaba. The Sutta market closes firm with Fully Good Bengals for delivery 25th instant quoted at Rs. 219 and Good M. C. Broach for 25th March at Rs. 266 1-2.

The Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited ;—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)...	234	219	213	25Jan.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)...	236	226	... ...	do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	236	223	... ...	do
Oomrawatee(descriptions)	M.-G. 260	254	... ...	do
Khandeish (M.-G.)	238	232	... ...	do
Jalgaum do.	241	235	... ...	do
Khandwa do. ...	259	258	... ...	do
Khamgaum fair staple(M-G)				
Karanja do. do.	251	255	... ...	do
Akola do. do.				
Oomras good staple (M.G.)	268	262	... ...	do
Damangaum Poolgaum (MG)	266	260	... ...	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	268	262	... ...	do
Broach (M.-G.) ...	286	...	264	25 March
Do. (M.-G.) ...	283	...	...	25 April
Bhownugger (M.-G.) ...	253	248	...	25 May.
Do. (H.-G) ...	256	246	...	,,
Muttia (M. G.)	242	232	...	25 March
,, ...	246	237	...	25 January
Dharwar(S.-G.)	...	...	257	25 May.
Westerns	...	...	246	,,

SHARES.

	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	1250 x d
Petit Mills	2225
China Mills	505

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JANUARY 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	Quiet
The Manchester Market has been	Strong
2 1-2 per cent Consols	87 3-4
3 per cent Rentes	101 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	103
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	84 1-2
Bar Silver	27 1-8

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The following is the statement of the Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 13th January :—

			Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of straits Dollar coinage on the evening of the 6th January 1904			55,53,000
Value of Government Silver on	do.	do.	93, 0,000
		Total	1,25,01,000

			Rs.
Add—Silver received during the week on account of straits Dollar coinage			39,13,000
Do.	do.	Government	39,33,000
			78,46,000
			2,03,47,000
Deduct—Dollars tranferred to Custom House for export of the value of			15,31,560
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes			----
New Coin paid to the Currency Department			24,00,000
Do.	Reserve Treasury		20,00,000
			69,31,560
Balance on evening of the 13th Jan. 1904			1,34,16,000

The Balance comprises—	Rs.	
Silver held on account of the Condensers	93,75,000	
Do do Government	41,41,000	
	1,34,16,000	
There is in addition awaiting Assay—	Rs.	
Bullion received for Straits Dollar coinage	58,000	
Bullion belonging to Government	24,68,000	
	25,26,000	

THE MUNICIPAL AUDITORSHIP

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Bombay Corporation has invited applications from the public for the post of Municipal Auditor which is vacant. Some forty applications have, it is said, been received by the Corporation. It is hoped that our civic fathers will select the best man and not allow themselves to be carried by influence which, it is said, is being worked upon them. The general talk of the town is that many applicants are moving heaven and earth to secure the appointment. It is hoped that when the Corporation has come to the open market for the sort of man required by them they will not allow themselves to be in any way influenced by the recommendation which are borne upon them from the four corners of the city, but exercise their own independent judgment in selecting the best qualified man and not allow themselves to be led away by influence. It would be a wise act on the part of the Corporation to ask Government or the Accountant-General to make a selection for them or to request the Accountant General to conduct the audit of their accounts on payment of a lump sum annually as is done by the Bombay Port Trust, the City Improvement Trust, and the district municipalities, &c., &c.

The work will be done better and accurately and much more cheaply too by the Accountant-General's office which has a special department maintained for the purpose. At present the Bombay Municipality is throwing away Rs. 10,000 a year, by employing two auditors at Rs. 5 000 a year each to no purpose and the audit as it is carried on by its auditors is nothing less than a mere,

FARCE.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 12.

Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For further hearing.

1244—Moganlal J and G—G Bashoo Hurkissondas vs Manaorebai widow and others—Edgelow G and W and Muljee and D.

Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY.

For dismissal under Rule 780.

1316—Balkrishna V N K—Nusserwanji Marcokjee Ghaswala vs N C Macleod.

1265—Khunderao S and L—Hajee Esmail Hajee Lesack vs Hoosenbhai Ahamedbhai and others—Framjee and D and V B Chothia.

1270—Wadia G and O—Chubildas Lulloobhoy vs Dayal Mowjee and others—Kanga and P and Thakurdas D and Co.

1271—Bicknell M and M—Lakshmidas Veljee and another vs Gungabai widow and others Mansukhlal J and H—Little and Co and D and O.

For further hearing and final disposal.

1272—Edgelow G and W—Fakirchand Premchand and others vs Manecklal widow. Tyabjee D and Co.

1275—Crawford B and Co—The B B and C I Railway Co vs N C Macleod and Co.

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

4517,02—Bicknell M and M O Daver and another vs Goolam Hoosein Kalyan and other—Smethem B and N.

1467,124,02—Crawford B and Co—The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay and another vs Chanildas Lulubhai—Wadia G and Co,

Appeals.

1278—Pestonjee R and K—Noor Mahomed Hajee Comer Dawood vs N C Macleod.

1272—Defatary and F—Rangildas Bhukardas vs James Herbert Dunkerley.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TYABJEE.

For Judgment.

307,03—Crawford B and Co—Jehangir Rustomjee Divecha and another vs Jeejeebhoy Ardeshir Divecha—Sorabjee and J.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Long Causes.

455-03—Captain and V Mahomedally Mulla Abdul Ally vs La Gardiniere Marine Insurance Co Limited—Little and Co. part heard.

410,03—Craigie L and O—William Birch Junior and Co Ld vs Esmaljee Peerbhoy Damjee—Little and Co Commercial cause.

211,02—In person Parshotum Narron vs Motibai and others.

165,03—Ardeser H D and Co—Nowrojee Jehangeer Hormusjee vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji and another—Pestonji P and K and Kanga and P.

215,01—Edgelow G and W—Runchordas Vandrawandas and others vs The Malabar S and W and Co—Bhaishunker K and G.

363,02—Thakurdas and Co—Currimbhoy Ibrahim and others vs Amedalji Mussabhoy and others—Sorabji and J.

637,01—Captain and V—Amtabibi widow vs Masoonbibi widow.

131,00—Thakurdas and Co—Fazalbhoy Visram and others vs Janbai and others—Little and Co.

121,03—Little and Co—Ibrahimbhai Mahomedbhai Rowji vs Hasambhai Visram and others—Thakurdas and Co.

212,03—Shamrao and M—Bilandrai Dharamdas vs Mamraj Rambhugat Malvi H and M.

149,03—Captain and V Devi Golam Jewala Prasad vs Tulidas Nitrame M R Vakil.

95,03—Crawford B and Co—Hajee Hafil Hajee Jafer vs Gangji Nurpat—Bicknell M and M.

621,02—Mansukhlal J and Co—Gordhandas Radakisson vs Vithaldas Ramdas M B Chotia Ardeshir H D and Co.

Before the Hon ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

26,19—Balkrishna V N K—Bhawanishunker W Pathnek vs Manikund Parshotam Joshi—In person.

12,62—Bhaishanker K and G—Vunsonji Govindji and others vs Ratanbai Alias Hirabai widow—Mulla and Mulla

13,00—Mattunbai J and Madow—Jethibai vs Jethabhai Veeram—Little and Co.

14,03—Dikshit and Dhunjibshaw—Tayaji Nagaji and Lashamabai vs Mahammabai widow—Mirza and Mirza.

25,03—Captain and V—Baji Vishnu Narushet and others vs Anpurbai widow—D D Romer.

23,03—Haikrishna V N K—Radhabai vs Thacker Nensey Nathoo—In person.

28,03—Mulla and Mulla—Bai Sudha Alias Monjibai widow vs Ranchood Premji Madhavji Virji.

27,03—Hiralal Dayabhi Ramchandra Sivram Jayakar vs Ramchai wife of Paudarwatti Ranji—In person.

17,03—D D Romer—Bai Aishabai widow vs Cadurbhoy Abdoolbhoy and others—K B Mehta and Tyabji and Co.

316,02—Tyabji D and Co—Manockbai widow vs Makandas Tulsidas E G and Wadia.

24,03—Nagaulal and G—Manibai vs Chana Nagaji—Madhowji V.

31,33—Balkrishna V N K—Ramdas Premji vs Lalji Damodhar Mansukhlal J and K.

Long Causes.

411,02—Craigie L and O—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing vs S B Fraser and Co—Payne and Co—Part heard.

391,02—Edgelow G and W—Bai Hurkore vs Kilabhai Ramdas and others—Malvi H and M—Part heard.

For hearing on Exception to Commissioner's Report.

293,02—Edgelow G and W—Rangildas Manekbai vs Lukmidas Ranchordas and another—Mirza and M Bhaishanker K and G and K D Shroff.

607,03—Khunderao S and L—Mumooji Mahomed Dinath and another vs The Hindustan Spinning Limited and another—Thakordas and Co and Little and Co—Part heard.

THE PARSEE TOWERS OF SILENCE.

THEIR Excellencies Lord and Lady Lamington paid a visit to the Parsee Towers of Silence on Wednesday afternoon, when they were welcomed at the entrance to the Towers enclosure by Shumsul-Ulama Jivanji Jamsetji Mody, the secretary to the trust funds of the Parsee Punchayet. He showed their Excellencies a wooden model of the Towers and explained to them the sanitary principles on which their construction was based. The flower garden on the Towers was next inspected, and Lady Lamington expressed

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JAN. 15, 1904.

CENTRAL INDIA.

THE Honourable Mr. C. S. Bayley, Agent to the Governor General, has just issued his report on the political administration of the territories within the Central India Agency for the past official year. He shows that scarcity, in some parts amounting to famine, continued in the Malwa and Bhopawar Agencies and in the western tracts of the Gwalior and Indore States till the beginning of the rainy season. On the whole, however, the year was prosperous, and, though it will take time for the affected parts to recover completely from the drought of the past three years, there is now no scarcity in the agency. Public health continued generally good and the agency was free from any serious epidemic till October, 1902, when plague, which had so long spared Central India, broke out in a village of the Indore State to the south of the Nerbada in the Bhopawar Agency, and, in spite of all precautionary measures, spread rapidly, eventually finding its way to the capital and outlying villages of the Rutlam State. The disease spread to Indore City, the Residency and the Cantonment of Mhow. A special plague officer was appointed and he appears to have done good work, for the Agent tells us that the disease practically ceased with the advent of the hot weather. We presume the next report will show that the practical cessation was but temporary, and that the disease returned there just as it has periodically done everywhere else. The chief events beyond the onslaught of plague, of which Mr. Bayley tells, include the deposition of the Maharaja of Panna, the result of an enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of his uncle and heir-apparent and the instalment of the Maharaja of Bijawar and the Nawab of Baoni. It is also placed on record that his Majesty's illness evoked much sympathy and emotion from the chiefs and people, and that Coronation Day was celebrated with great enthusiasm in all the States. All the more important chiefs were present at the Delhi Durbar and—mark this well, that we may know hereafter where prudent rulers are to be found—many of the minor chiefs would have attended, had they been financially in a position to do so. Instead of spending money, which was not theirs, and getting into debt, they secured the participation of their subjects in the general rejoicings by the remission of large arrears of land revenues and by the release of prisoners.

Gwalior comes first among the States of Central India. The Maharaja Sindhia, its ruler, went away to the Coronation in London and was present at the Delhi Durbar, the Maharani, acting as regent during the absence of his Highness, which did not retard progress. Education proceeded apace and fifteen new schools were added to the list and a special engineering college was opened at the Victoria College. The girls' schools have made progress and though the proportion of girls to population is not high, the roll at the Maharani's School has now reached five hundred. Attention has been paid to communications and thirty-two miles of the Gwalior Sabalgarh extension was completed in the year under review. On receipt of sanction it is proposed to carry the extension to Shedpur. Sanction was received to the survey from Dhamna to Jhansi, of the proposed extension of the Gwalior-Bhind section but no project has yet been received. Thus it will be seen that Gwalior would have recorded greater progress but for the dilatoriness of the Government of India. The lines that are working bring in considerable revenue to the State. When the new lines are constructed it may be possible to deal more effectively with dacoity, which is still prevalent. In the past year fifty-one dacoities occurred, as against fifty-five in the previous twelve months. Thirty of these took place in the Isagarh Prant, fourteen of them in the first three months of 1903. They are all believed to be the work of the Mewati gang under Alaf Khan, which, it is hoped, will soon be entirely accounted for. The Indore report records a long list of ceremonies held in honour of the Coronation, which, it is believed, had a real effect in developing the feeling of loyalty to the British Throne. The ex-Maharaja, whose resignation is duly recorded, is said to have always been markedly loyal to the Sovereign. The new Maharaja being a minor, the existing Council was re-constituted as a Council of Regency. Over the Council the Minister presides on ordinary occasions, while the Resident presides when specified important matters are brought up for final discussion. An important change which has been made in the internal constitution of the Council, says Major Younghusband, the Officiating Resident, is the conferring upon each member the charge of certain departments of the State. Hitherto the members had no executive duties. They simply gave advice. Now they have executive duties and the change is found to have increased their sense of responsibility, lessened the work of the Minister and given him greater freedom for general supervision. Another change, the formation of a Judicial Committee of the Council, also promises useful results and, we are glad to learn, that although the past year was not a bright one for the State there is a fair prospect of the improvement in the administration being steadily maintained.

Bhopal reports that the Begum has been engaged in reducing expenditure, wherever possible, in all departments and, with a view to remedying defects in the revenue administration, went on a two-months' tour. In the past, it seems, the management of the districts was left too much in the hands of petty local officials, who too often either plundered the people or, in combination with the mustajirs, robbed the State. One of the incidents of the year was an explosion in the Kurwai Fort, by which considerable damage was done to the walls and eight men lost their lives. It happened in the simplest possible manner. Some coolies were employed to remove gunpowder in the Fort. The powder had become caked, so to solve the problem how best to manipulate it, a cooly took up an iron pick to dig it up. Both men and powder were removed. Their heirs have been given a grant of land by way of compensation. Incidentally, a lesson as to how to deal with absentee landlords was taught at Mahummadgarh. The Nawab was persistently absent at Agra and many complaints were received against the officials who held charge. Both Nawab and his officials were superseded and improvements are now looked for. Absenteeism is never tolerated in India. The report from the Bhopawar Agency is satisfactory, the Raja of Dhar coming in for special commendation. The prospects of the State are good and the generous policy pursued during the past three years had its evident results in the present well-being of the people. Jhabua State hopes great things from Messrs. Kiddle, Reeve and Co. To that firm a license to prospect for minerals was granted and work was commenced on the manganese deposits near Rambhapur. About three hundred persons were employed daily and by March last two thousand tons of minerals had been collected. Export had commenced, and Captain Barnes tells us that there is every hope that the undertaking will be a profitable one, and that the durbar and its subjects will gain considerably by the outlay of capital in the State. Malwa, Bundelkhand and other States of the Central India Agency all report generally satisfactory progress.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

THE aggregate mortality of the City of Bombay during the past seven days indicates very little variation from the total of the preceding week. The details of the statistics, however, show that considerable change took place in respect of the various causes of death. On the one hand there was a substantial decline under the headings of phthisis and "diseases of the respiratory organs," and on the other there was a big increase in regard to plague. The total number of deaths recorded during the week amounted to 730 as against 728 the week before. The death-rate, which amounted to 48.91 per thousand per annum, was therefore practically unaltered. But that Bombay is far healthier this year than has been the case for a considerable period is conclusively proved by a comparison of the figures of last year with those just mentioned. Last year in the corresponding seven days there were no less than 1,077 deaths and the mortality rate amounted to 72·16. Again the average of the mortality during the corresponding weeks of the past five years amounts to 1,193 and the death-rate to 78·10. Plague, as we have pointed out, has increased very considerably, and there are few districts which are free from it. Last week 186 deaths occurred, an increase of 61 on the week, or practically fifty per cent. However, there were 349 deaths during the corresponding period of last year, so that the city may congratulate itself that the disease has not yet by any means assumed the virulence which has been associated with it previously during the cold weather. One of the noticeable features of recent statistics has been the outbreak on the northern division of the Fort. Last week 13 deaths occurred in that area. In Bhuleshwar 15 deaths occurred, in Dongri 14; Mandvi and Kamathipura each claimed 13 victims, there were 11 deaths in Worli, and 10 deaths each in Umarkhadi, the Market, Mahalaksmi, and Mazagon. As we have pointed out phthisis and general diseases of the respiratory organs exhibited a decline. In the one case there were 46 deaths as compared with 60 last week, and in the other 128 as compared with 160. It will be seen that these decreases go a long way towards balancing the increase which occurred in respect of plague. In respect of other causes of mortality there was no significant fluctuation. There were again three deaths among the European community, and this gave a death-rate of 12·71 per thousand per annum. The births show a considerable increase upon the week, 422 having occurred as against 317. This total is considerably higher than any that has been recorded in the city for some time past.

THE CROPS IN BOMBAY.

Reports from the districts of the Presidency of Bombay, as to the progress of agriculture during the past seven days are generally good. Complaints are again made in some quarters as to damage by frost and excessive cold; in the Konkan the locust plague has again made its appearance, and in the Deccan the slight showers which have fallen hitherto do not appear to be adequate for the requirements of some districts. However the majority of the reports are distinctly hopeful. In the province of Sind, threshing, winnowing, the picking of cotton, and the sowing of the rabi crops still continue in some areas, although now all these operations are rapidly approaching completion. The rabi crops have been damaged by frost in the Karachi district, and the rapeseed crop has suffered from the same cause in Larkana and Hyderabad. The crops as a whole are, however, doing very well. The growing crops are also in good condition in Gujarat, although in Ahmedabad, maize, castor oil, tobacco and rapeseed are all suffering from cold in some areas. The harvesting of the minor crops is in progress in some talukas of the Kaira district, in Broach the oilseed crop is still being harvested, in Surat the jowari harvest continues, and in Ahmedabad the threshing of bajri, jowari, oil seeds and pulses is nearly over. In the last-named district, the picking of cotton has been commenced in three talukas. More favourable reports come from the Konkan, where the collection and spreading of rab materials is occupying the attention of agriculturists. Damage has again been done to the rabi crops by locusts in Kolaba, and the fruit trees have also been injured in Ratnagiri. In Khandesh, however, the locust pest is, for the present, at any rate, at an end. In Nasik more rain is required and the same remark applies to the eastern division of the Poona district, although slight showers have been received there. Locusts are in evidence in Poona and rats in Sholapur, but the rabi crops seem to be doing well. In Satara the digging of groundnuts is now progressing, and the pressing of sugar-cane still continues. From the remaining districts of the Presidency, good reports have been received, the only unsatisfactory feature being the outbreak of a wheat disease in Belgaum.

THE RUSSIAN COTTON TRADE.

THE cotton trade in Russia has not escaped the depression which has affected the textile industry in other countries. Moreover, the mills and factories have become so numerous in the country that the effects of competition are being severely felt. The acting British Commercial Agent at Moscow states that many of the mills which produce only the plain cotton goods are working at a steady loss, while only those that do their own printing or dyeing are doing any profitable business. Over production has glutted the markets and short time and reduction of "hands" are now general. Official data as to the extent of the Russian cotton industry are not yet available but statistics furnished by various firms show that the power mills of the country take every year about 504,000,000 lbs. of cotton and produce about 432,000,000 lbs. of yarn. There are about six million spindles at work in Russia, Poland and Finland and the number of power looms is estimated at 150,000. Figures regarding the hand loom industry are not available though there are many evidences that this craft is declining before the advance of the power loom. Many of the difficulties of the trade are inseparable from the general depression and distress evident throughout industrial Russia for when so many of the people have scarcely the means to buy sufficient bread they have no money to purchase the products of the cotton mills. The state of this particular industry is but one of the many factors which contribute to the general gloom and discontent now existing throughout Russia.

H. E. REAR-ADMIRAL ATKINSON-WILLES, Naval Commander-in-Chief, paid a private visit to H. H. the Nizam, at "Cosy Corner," Malabar Hill, on Wednesday afternoon. The same evening the Nizam drove to the Victoria Terminus for the purpose of inspecting the state bogie saloon, which has been brought down to Bombay from Jhansi by Mr. Abbot, the well-known contractor in the United Provinces. Mr. Abbot purchased the bogie saloon from the Maharaja of Jeypore and he has brought it down to Bombay with the view of selling it to H. H. the Nizam. The owner estimates the cost of the saloon at a lakh of rupees.

JUSTICES HILL and Stevens of the Calcutta High Court have applied for leave to resign in March.

WE regret to hear of the death of Dewan Luchman Dass, who was for so many years the virtual Governor of the State of Kashmir. He died suddenly at Murree of pneumonia following on a chill.

Now that the British soldier has been looked after in the way of electric fans and electric lights, the time has come when the Government can think about extending these luxuries to its High Court Judges and its Bishops. Provision is to be made in the approaching provincial budget for an installation at Allahabad, which will provide electric fans to replace the punkahs of the High Court by day, and supply electric light to the Cathedral after dark. In the latter case it is understood that the Cathedral will pay all costs of wiring and lamps in the building, and will also take a share in the cost of working.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending January 12th was 730, giving a death-rate of 48·91 per annum per thousand as against 72·16 the corresponding period of last year, and 78·10 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 52 died from fevers; 186, plague; 6, small pox; 2, measles; 0, cholera; 4, leprosy; 46, phthisis; 48, diseases of the nervous system; 128, affections of the respiratory organs; 27, diarrhœa; 27, dysentery; 39, still-born; 108, old age and debility; 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 3; Brahmin, 25; Lingaet, 3, Bhattia, 3; Hindu of other caste, 367; Hindu low-caste, 82; Musalman, 171; Parsee, 21; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 18; Eurasian, 2; European, 3; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 422 as against 396 the corresponding period of last year, and 260 the average over the past five years.

NEWS from Hanoi, the chief town of Tonquin, states that on account of trouble with the Siamese, and the strained condition of international politics in the Far East, France is massing a large number of troops on the borders of Siam.

COMPLETE insurance to destination is now available up to a maximum limit of £20, for postal parcels addressed to New Caledonia. The charges for insurance to destination are as follows:—When the amount to be insured does not exceed £5 6 annas, For every additional £5 or fraction thereof, 6 annas.

FOR the inhabitants of the Island of Tristan da Cunha the Bible Society has made a free grant of fifty Bibles and Testaments which are being sent out by request, to "Peter Green, the chief man of the island." This island, which is the loneliest and least known fragment of our Empire, lies in the Atlantic Ocean, midway between the Cape and South America. The population which numbers about sixty, consists of shipwrecked sailors with their wives and families, who have now made the island their permanent home. One of his Majesty's ships pays an annual visit to the island.

IN revenge for being forced to abandon their big hats in the Paris theatres the French women have taken to building up monumental coiffures. This must be out of sheer "cussedness." The "Telegraph" correspondent describes the "coiffure" of a lady who cheated a man out of the pleasures of the play at the Vaudeville. From the hair rose a black velvet bow but not an ordinary bow. It towered and it spread, it was six or seven inches high and about eight wide and it stood perfectly upright on the head. When Mme. Rejane walked to one side of the stage the bow followed her. The man behind was informed that Mme. Rejane's attitude was superb in such a scene, her gestures terribly real in another, but all he could do was to infer by the motions of the velvet bow that Mme Rejane was mourning also. Afterwards he wanted to fight the husband of the lady with the coiffure. A friend, a well-known critic, suggested picking off the bow itself with an air-gun but neither had the courage of his opinions. At the dress rehearsal of "La Sorciere" Mme. Yvette Guilbert wore on her head a pile of vine-leaves, and falling down on each side two bunches, seven inches long of white Spanish grapes. Another lady had her hair wrought into a gigantic half of a cottage loaf poised almost vertically against the back of the lady's head It is a strange perversity which makes the gentler sex so rude.

JAPANESE HUMOURS.

QUEER THINGS ABOUT OUR ALLIES.

FROM one point of view Japanese life, to those trained in Western ideas, is almost irresistibly comic, and to that aspect Mr. Douglas Sladen restricts himself in his new book. The nation, as a whole, and particularly the upper classes, are very much in earnest and full of serious purpose; otherwise they would not have passed in less than forty years from their former condition to be the leading Power in the Far East But to that and their remarkable history Mr. Sladen hopes to do justice in a future volume; the present one dwells on what makes the European feel as if he had landed in topsy-turvydom. This is mainly to be seen in the street life of Japan; in that of the servants, "rikshaw boys," and small shopkeepers—the people amongst whom, especially when the author first made acquaintance with Japan, foreign residents chiefly lived and moved. The great personages are eminently dignified, but the humbler folk, in Japan as Mr. Sladen knew it, were intensely humorous, in spite of a poverty which almost amounted to tragedy. But as the remarks, quoting Horace, one can laugh and yet tell the truth, and his picture is none the less vivid because he does not attempt to play the moralist. These islanders, with as great aspirations and even more tenacity of purpose than ourselves, are in race, stature, features, and many other respects widely different Probably they are, like ourselves, an amalgamated race, but with the Mongolian predominant. The Ainus, who now number about thirteen or-sand, are, perhaps, the oldest representatives of hat stock, and the frequent beauty of their women may be due to some infusion from the Pacific Islands. As for stature, the average Japanese man is about the size of the average European woman, and the mental characteristics of the nation are thus described by one of themselves:—

The Japanese mind is deficient in the qualities of attention and conception; though exceptionally strong in verbal memorising, it is weak in the much more important memorising of principles, truths and ideas; it has plenty of fancy, but is distinctly lacking in rational imagination, while the spirit of inquiry may be said to be practically nonexistent.

Certainly it would be difficult to find a people whose social ideas were more opposite to our own. The poor Japanese, as we see him in Mr. Sladen's genial sketches, is the Italian of the Far East. He lives on next to nothing, and thrives on it, with a smile that never comes off. Unblessed by Trade Unions and their Delegates, he works as long as he can get anything to do, and is only idle when unemployed; though as a set-off for dispensing with a Sabbath, he observes certain holidays. These are inexpensively celebrated. He just walks some hundred miles, with the minimum of luggage and at a corresponding cost, to see a famous garden in its glory, and is amply rewarded by the beauty of the flowers. In this respect, though a benighted heathen, he could, perhaps, teach some useful lessons to the British excursionist. But what can we expect from a people who have no "swear words," and whose children have no temper? "Cute" in some respects, their ignorance is remarkable in others. For instance, if a Japanese girl knows how to kiss, it shows the work of a foreign instructor; she does it as an accomplishment, not as an enjoyment. But their power of doing without what we consider necessaries of life is astonishing. "I have seen," Mr. Sladen says, "a hosier who did without everything he did not sell himself. He had a shirt, a collar and ties and scarfpin and studs; but he had no trousers. And the effect of their absence was heightened by his wearing braces because he sold them."

THE ART OF "DOING WITHOUT."

In fact, the visitor to Japan must be prepared to fall in with the custom of the country, and acquire the art of "doing without." And this is rather comprehensive for the Japanese.

"Have no bread, no beds, no fires, no boots and shoes, no trousers for the men, no petticoats for the women. This sounds alarming, but both sexes wear instead several dressing-gowns, one over the other—the kimonos of commerce. In their houses they have no windows, no doors, no walls, no ceilings, no chests of drawers, not even a washing-stand, and the wardrobe is only a lot of boxes piled one on the top of another. In the kitchens they have no range, no pots, no pans, no flour-bins, no flour, no kitchen tables. But then they have no tables or chairs in the drawing room, and in the real native house the drawing room itself is only a lot of bed-rooms with their walls taken down. There is no reason why you should find anything in a Japanese house except mats and a charcoal stove for warming your fingers and the teapot and committing suicide."

How the poorer classes live, particularly in Tokyo, is a perennial problem to the stranger. There, apart from one or two special occupations to be mentioned more fully below, most of them sell something which fetches next to nothing, and yet on New Year's-day all debts must be paid, or no more credit will be given. On that occasion they go to each other's sales, which looks like living by taking in one another's washing. For Tokyo is a port only in name, and seems to manufacture nothing but University graduates. These Mr. Sladen declares to be the curse of Japan, the turbulent shoshi, who are at the root of every disturbance; a class of the community defined as people who have too much education and too little to eat. The student members are easily recognised, since they vary their Japanese costume with imitation German caps and spectacles, perhaps because they think the latter part of the German uniform. Nothing is easier than to investigate the habits of the poorer Japanese, for they simply live in the streets, since they practically take down their houses for the day. Privacy, in fact, is neither sought nor desired. In the street, apparently you may do anything you please, except blow your nose, There is little risk of being run over, for horses are rare, the only beasts of burden being human, and even the Tokyo loafer is a creditable contrast to the English one. Scratch he latter, and one knows well what is discovered. It is of no use scratching the Japanese, you will never get through his armour-plating of fine manners.

THE POSITION OF WOMAN.

Another fact in Japanese life, of far reaching consequence, is the non-existence of the new woman, who, if transplanted from our Western Islands, would, no doubt, be promptly suppressed. The wife's position is admirable—from the husband's point of view. Her first duty is to wait upon him and to minister to his every want. To honour and obey is the part of her marriage vow which beyond all others she is expected to observe. If he puts on European dress he shows her a shadow of corresponding politeness but once back in the native costume she becomes again the Asiatic wife; follows him like a maid in the street, mends and washes his clothes, wakes him in the morning, makes a cup of tea for him before he leaves his august bed on the floor, and generally plays the devoted slave to him, and his father and his mother, and any elder brothers he may have about the house, and their wives. And in the later words we come upon another curious custom, probably a survival of tribal organisation. When a wealthy Japanese dies, instead of his property being divided among his children, the eldest son takes the whole; but he is bound to maintain his brothers, unless they are successful enough to set up house for themselves. The daughters need not be considered, for they are married of almost as a matter of course. Japan, in fact, as Mr. Sladen says, is a man's country where women are regarded as mere conveniences:—

"The Japanese talk of the three obediences for a woman. She has to obey her father till she is married, her husband while she is married, and her sons if she is left a widow with children. And even that is not the worst of it, for her wifely obedience extends to her husband's parents, and any elder brothers he may have, and any wives they may have. A Japanese woman is often married because her mother-in-law wants someone to wait on her; in fact, she has no particular prospects in life until she becomes a mother-in-law herself—of a son's wife that is to say, not of a daughter's husband. Japanese mothers-in-law are proverbially harsh to their daughters-in-law; in fact, the only capacity in which a woman has a decent chance of misbehaving herself in Japan is that of mother-in-law.

(Concluded on page 5.)

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FAR EAST SITUATION.

Opening of Ports.

TREATY RIGHTS IN MANCHURIA,

RUSSIA'S NOTE TO THE POWERS.

JAPAN'S REPLY TO RUSSIA.

LONDON, JANUARY 13.

The Emperor of Korea has ordered the opening of the Port of Wiju subject to the acquiescence of China.

It is confirmed that the Powers have received a circular Note from Russia, emphasizing her peculiar position in Manchuria in connection with the railway, and assuring them that all rights under Treaties with China will be respected.

The ratifications of the Chinese-American Treaty for the opening of Mukden and Antung have been exchanged at Washington.

The Russian battle-ship Aurora and the cruiser Dmitridonskoi besides seven torpedo boats have arrived at Port Said.

The Dmitridonskoi has entered the Canal and the others will follow on the arrival of the rest of the squadron under Admiral Wirennius.

For the first time since the Russo-Chinese crisis began the German Government circles which hitherto have been consistently optimistic, to-day regard war as a proximate contingency.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

Reuter (Tokio) says that Japan's reply has been handed to Paron Rosen and contains no time limit.

The Japanese cruiser Kasuga one of the two purchased from Argentina has arrived at Port Said from Genoa.

President Roosevelt has already selected Consuls for Mukden and Antung and will send their names up to the Senate as soon as Congress provides their salaries.

COLOMBO, JANUARY 14.

Intelligence received from Tokio states that it is believed in Diplomatic circles that Japan's decision regarding Russia's second Reply will be declared to-morrow.

The Japanese Minister at Pekin states that Japan would never accept the last Russian Reply to its demands, but will maintain an unyielding attitude. A single step further, and Manchuria would constitute a sufficient proof of Russia's insincerity to justify Japan freely resorting to any measure which would be deemed necessary to protect her interests. A number of Canadians have offered their services in the army or navy to Britain's ally.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITAIN AND UNITED STATES.

The Arbitration Conference.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S VIEWS.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

President Roosevelt when receiving the Resolutions of the Anglo-American Arbitration Conference said he heartily agreed with their efforts to secure international arbitration.

CHINA AND TIBET.

British Mission Approved.

POSSIBLE CHECK TO RUSSIA.

LONDON, JANUARY 13.

The "Times'" Peking correspondent says that China is disposed to regard the Tibet Expedition approvingly as a possible check to Russian intrigues.

TARIFF REFORMS.

Mr. Chamberlain's Commission.

INDIA REPRESENTATION.

Replying to a letter from Mr. Beauchamp, the editor of the "Madras Mail," the Secretary of the Tariff Commission writes that great attention has been devoted to the representation of India on the Commission which will probably include an able representative and doubtless also secure the best expert advice and assistance in connection with the trade of India.

The final list of the Commission published to-day, includes the name of Sir Charles Elliott, but otherwise nobody connected with India.

THE TSARITZA ILL.

Attack of Influenza.

The Tsaritza is suffering from an attack of influenza.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Sir William Kynsey, formerly of Ceylon.

[Sir William Raymond Kynsey has been Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector General of Hospitals, Member of the Legislative Council and Justice of the Peace of Ceylon. He was son of Mr. T. B. Kynsey, M. D., J. P., and was born in 1840. He was married to a daughter of Captain J. K. Jolly, M. I. C., of Ceylon. He received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, and entered the Army Medical Staff in 1863. He resigned that appointment in 1873, and whilst he held it he served in the Ashantee war, gaining the medal and clasp.]

Rs. 2,000 to 10.

About placing the 1st three in the MERCHANTS' PLATE, run at Calcutta, on January 23rd. CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMANY AND CANADA.

The Question of Tariffs.

A CHANGE OF FACE.

LONDON, JANUARY 13.

Germany has intimated to Lord Lansdowne her desire to restore to Canada the favoured nation treatment provided she receives the same advantages as France with whom Canada has a special arrangement.

Germany thus tacitly waives her objection to the Colonies giving preference to each other and England.

THE TIBET MISSION.

THE CAMP AT CHUMBI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHUMBI, JANUARY 13.

The Chumbi Camp lies in a shallow basin formed in a sharp southward bend of the Ammo Chu. It is flanked by brown fir-clad hills that rise fifteen hundred feet above the river-bed and preclude any view of the mountains which are on all sides.

Scanty strips of arable land terraced and enclosed by stone walls, stone-built Tibetan houses with low, over-hanging eaves and wooden tiles, each weighed down by a grey boulder, give Chumbi the appearance of a Swiss valley. Lofty praying flags alone remove the deception.

The sun rests on the camp of the Mission for only six hours in the day. There is a precipitous watercourse frozen to a ladder of ice. Milk, ink and everything in the camp is frozen. The officers wear yellow Cashmere poshteens (black woollen caps) with flaps meeting under the chin and yellow Gilgit boots lined with wool. Nobody shaves. The length of service with the Mission can be instantly recognised by the length of one's beard.

With all its discomforts the climate is eminently healthy and bracing.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 14.

As showing how quickly the inhabitants of Tibet are growing accustomed to having the British Mission in their midst it is interesting to notice that it has already become possible to introduce ordinary postal communication along the route taken. It is now announced that registered and value payable postal articles may be sent.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.

NEW GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 14.

Particulars are published of a series of scholarships which the Government of India has decided to offer to encourage technical knowledge and especially knowledge connected with the mining industry in Bengal.

These scholarships will be worth £150 per annum each, besides travelling expenses. They will be held for two years in Europe or America by natives of India. No age limit is fixed and candidates are invited to apply to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, up to the 1st March next.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

It is likely that H. E. the Viceroy will make a tour in Eastern Bengal in the middle of next month, His Excellency promised a year ago to visit Dacca, if possible, this cold weather, no Viceroy having been there since the time of Lord Northbrook. It is probable that his Excellency will first visit the Andamans in one of the Royal Indian Marine vessels and will then proceed to Chittagong, Dacca and Mymensingh returning to Calcutta at the end of February.

THE LATE MISS MARVEL.

VICEREGAL CONDOLENCE.

The following telegram has been received by the Christ Church Mission at Cawnpore from H. E. the Viceroy's Private Secretary, Calcutta, dated 12th January :—"H. E. the Viceroy desires me to say that he has read with deep interest and sympathy the pathetic account of the death of Miss Marvel and would like to convey to her relatives or friends if you know of any such expression of his sincere condolence.

PUBLIC WORKS POSTING.

The following Public Works postings are notified :—

Mr. V. C. French from leave to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, vice Mr. Davis transferred to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Lieut. G. F. Osborne, R.E., is posted to the Nagda Muttra Railway Survey.

Mr. Hodson to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India for Railway, vice Mr. Brereton proceeding home on special duty.

Mr. Shadbolt from the Madras Secretariat to officiate as Director of Railway. Construction, vice Mr. Hodson.

MR. SPRING'S RETIREMENT.

The retirement from Government service of Mr. F. J. E. Spring takes effect from the 20th instant.

BALA MAHARAJ.

INAM VILLAGES.

POONA, JANUARY 14.

The late Tai Maharaj adopted Bala Maharaj at Kolhapur with the sanction of the Kolhapur Durbar two years ago. The inam villages in the Kolhapur territories yielding an annual inam of about Rs. 10,000, were in dispute between Bala Maharaj and the trustees, Mr. Tilak and others. The hearing of the suit took place in the Durbar which passed an order making over possession of the said inam villages to Bala Maharaj. The property in the British territory has been vested in the District Magistrates.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

THE Bombay Agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has been informed by wire from the Head Office, Hongkong, that subject to audit the dividend for the half-year ending 31st December last will be £1-10-0 per share with a bonus of 10 per share in addition. Five lakhs of dollars are added to the Silver Reserve Fund and fourteen lakhs of dollars are carried forward to next account.

EUROPEAN NOTES.

THE PONTIFF AND HIS SISTERS.

THE ROMANCE OF A FORTUNE.

SUICIDES IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA.

PARIS, DECEMBER 25.

THERE is one house in Rome where there is great and unusual excitement over Christmas. That is in the apartment occupied by the sisters of the Pontiff. These good and simple ladies have only one ambition—namely, to be as much as possible with their great brother, and this has been promised them for Christmas Day. It is arranged that they are to dine with his Holiness in the middle of the day, in his private apartment, which is a great pleasure for them, attended however by a great drawback, that they will have to pass the ordeal of the Swiss Guards and all the other functionaries who pay them such embarrassing attentions every time they appear in the Apostolic palace, which, to tell the truth, is not as often as they would like. They are, of course, happy to go to the Palace for Christmas, as Pius X. cannot come to them, but they do not disguise their regret for "the good old days." "In other times," they say, "Beppo was the best person in the world to cater for, as he enjoyed what he got, and found everything delicious. This year, for the first time in fifty years, he will not have his cappelletti (literally little hats, a kind of soup peculiar to the north) ; "quei signori ('those gentlemen'—referring to the cooks) at the Vatican would not condescend to that dish, so Beppo must go without it. He is too good ; he is not even allowed to eat as he likes ! All is not gold that glitters, and I wish he was back in Venice." This last, of course, must not be taken too literally, as they are all three immensely proud of their brother's position, and even enjoy the honours which come their way. On December 24 all Rome will be fasting, literally fasting, but in the evening will break into elaborate fish dinners. These dinners will be exactly as many as there are families in Rome, no more, no less, and of a singular uniformity. One menu seems to have been chosen for all and is repeated year after year—namely, fish soup, eels, baked fish with cauliflower, fried fish, &c., with seven or eight wines to wash it down. Libations to the god of the vine are copious, spirits rise, and good cheer reigns, but never oversteps the bounds. The good red wine may incline papa to graciousness with the detrimental whom his daughter favours, and which he will repent to-morrow, or it may induce mamma to overlook the fact that her son is walking to midnight mass with a person of whom she disapproves, but further than that no harm is done. Even the most sober minded Italian turns night into day twice every year—on Christmas Eve and the night before New Year's Day. It surprises strangers in Rome, used to the deserted streets of other evenings after ten o'clock, to see the churches on these two nights. They are brilliant with light, warm, animated, and overflowing with people, who, if not very devout, are at least quiet and happy. Music of a kind is provided, usually of the popular sort, while many return home to dance until daybreak. The next day they are off again to mass, this time somewhat more soberly, and return after a stroll in the Corso, to dinner and a siesta.

A fortune of £3,000,000 has been left to Lieutenant Francis Bartl of the Debreczin Hussars, by his uncle, August Bartl. A romantic story is attached to the inheritance. Lieutenant Bartl's father and uncle were the sons of a poor Hungarian peasant, who lived in a remote village near Tokai. Both were educated in a primitive village school, and as youths of twenty and nineteen they went to Budapest to seek their fortune. The uncle emigrated to America in 1860, sixteen years before the lucky heir was born. He underwent a wonderful variety of adventures, vicissitudes, and hardships, and endured years of poverty before success came. Finally he grew rich by cattle farming in the Western States, and successful speculations followed. His wealth increased by leaps and bounds and he retired with a fortune of several millions sterling. Meanwhile the brother, Lieutenant Bartl's father, who remained in Hungary, was less prosperous. After unsuccessful attempts to find a remunerative occupation he went back to the provinces and became a farmer. His son, Francis, who was born in 1876, secured an entrance into a preparatory school for officers, and in due course obtained a commission. The father died some years ago, leaving Francis with nothing but two sisters to maintain. This he had to do on his lieutenant's salary of £90 a year. The girls went into business to earn their own living and to be less burden to their brother. Neither Francis nor his sisters had the least idea that they possessed an uncle in America, no communication having passed between the emigrant and his Hungarian relatives since 1869. It appears the emigrant, who remained unmarried, sent an agent to Hungary two years ago to ascertain if his brother's children were alive and whether they were honorable and worthy to inherit great riches. The agent found out all about them, and reported that all three bore excellent characters. The uncle, without revealing himself to his nephew and nices, made them his heirs. Francis receives three millions sterling and his sisters £100,000 each. Francis immediately resigned his commission. He intends to purchase an estate in Hungary and enjoy life as a country squire spending the season in gay Budapest. His sisters will keep house for him until matrimony interferes with the arrangement.

An illustration of the rotten state of society in South Russia is afforded by the constant occurrence of cases of suicide among even young children. Three cases in the last few days have come to my knowledge, and for none of the three can any cause be assigned beyond the simple feeling of oppression which pervades all classes. A schoolgirl of seventeen, witnessing a quarrel between her father and mother, went into a bathroom and deliberately opened a vein with her father's razor, dying in the water. A young married student poisoned himself without cause a day or two later, and a few hours after his death his child-wife inquired what was the poison he had taken, and herself used it to end her life. Again a few days ago the daughter of well-to-do parents in good society entered a restaurant with her lover, and the two, having taken a private room, ended their lives with a revolver. The reason the girl gave was that she was not pretty enough to live any longer All Kieff was stirred a day or two ago by the suicide of a young officer and his fiancee in a room of the Metropole Hotel. Both belonged to good families, and both had excellent prospects. A gentleman with whom this epidemic of suicide was discussed said that he felt sure the universal feeling of impending catastrophe had something to do with it, and he also believed that the Church no longer had any influence among the educated classes. One who knows Russia thoroughly, having been twenty five years a resident, stated that quite lately the craze for "discovering" imperishable saints' bodies became too serious owing to the constant pilgrimages to the last place of discovery, that orders were issued forbidding the "discovery" of any more such marvels without permission of the Czar. The Government makes use of the Church simply to retain a superstitious hold on the people, and it is the realisation of this which is destroying in the educated children of Russia any last moral support on which to fall back.

The discovery of gold at Genest, six miles from Laval, in the department of Mayenne, has caused great excitement in the district. Local landowners are regarding themselves as possible millionares. An interesting story is told by M. Herrenschmidt, an engineer in charge of an antimony mine near Genest, who found the precious metal. He was analysing the refuse from the mine when he discovered gold, and soon satisfied himself that the ore yielded fifty grammes per ton (a gramme is about 15 grains). This induced him to prospect the district, with the result that he found a gold-bearing reef several miles in extent, which, he says, is as rich as many of the reefs in Australia, where he worked for fourteen years. The mineral is not payable at the surface, but 15ft. down M. Herrenschmidt obtained twenty-two grammes of gold to the ton. At present the stone is being used for paving the local road. Several paving stones, picked haphazard, produce thirty to forty grammes per ton More remarkable were the results obtained from washed mud taken in the district, from thirty to forty grammes of gold to the ton being recovered. M. Herrenschmidt has communicated his discovery to the Government engineers, who, though somewhat sceptical, have started to prospect the district.

The Imperial Family assembled at Potsdam on Christmas Eve to celebrate Christmas, the only absentee being Prince Adalbert, who is serving as a naval officer in the Far East. According to German custom the principal part of the Christmas festivities took place this evening, the family assembling in one of the large halls of the palace. The Emperor and Empress, with their five sons and daughter, joined hands and sang a Christmas carol. Then they all embraced and kissed one another. Nine Christmas trees were placed all round the room, the biggest for the Emperor, the second for the Empress, the height of the others being proportionate to the ages of the Imperial children. Each one thus had his or her own tree, while one stood for the absent Prince Adalbert. The presents for each were suspended to his particular tree. On Prince Adalbert tree hung a photograph of the sailor son. The distribution of presents having been accomplished, the Imperial Family sat down to a Christmas dinner of special dishes, such as baked fish, gingerbread and cakes. Unbounded gaiety prevailed, the Emperor being the mirthfullest. Count von Buelow and other high functionaries of state afterwards joined the family circle and received presents. Late in the evening the Emperor visited the barracks to see the soldiers enjoying their Christmas Eve. He shook hands with many of them, and wished them a merry Christmas, and distributed silver coins.

The Criminal Court at Zweibrueckon has sentenced a widow, named Anna Faerber, to ten years' penal servitude for torturing to death the four-year-old daughter of her lodger, one Daniel Buchholz. Buchholz, a widower, entrusted his two children to Faerber's care. Faerber liked the younger, aged two, but conceived an inexplicable hatred towards the elder, whom she systematically maltreated. She drove coins into her lips, pricked her tongue, and compelled her to drink boiling liquids, which turned her throat. She constantly made the child drunk with brandy, causing alcoholic poisoning. After a year of prolonged agony the child died, and a post mortem examination revealed that the entire body was covered with horrible sores, caused by indescribable cruelty. The inner organs were eaten away with alcohol. The Criminal Court at Mayence has sentenced Ella Grossman to six months' imprisonment for attempting to torture her own child to death. The inhuman mother beat her four-year-old daughter till the body was covered with wounds, and put her naked out of doors at night when it was freezing hard. She repeated the exposure frequently for the avowed purpose of causing pneumonia. She tied the child tight and burned her back by passing a candle all over the flesh. The court regarded the desire to cause the death of the child proved.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

YESTERDAY morning the Bombay Foxhounds met at Santa Cruz and it was a large field that jogged after the Master as he proceeded to draw a little covert on the railway side of the Melon Ground.

The old sweet sound ! Hark to it my beauties ! The covert's a tiny one, a Jack is a fact, a scent is more than likely, and a gallop ought to be a certainty. Out flashes the fact and hounds are screaming away at the far end of the covert. By virtue of habit the time-keepers dive at their fobs. Six-fifteen by my old clock anything you like but he time, but help me remember six-fifteen.

There they go streaming across the Melon Ground—a particularly long stretch of it to-day—now heading for the Tulsi pipe, which is crossed some quarter of a mile or so to the right of Sahar Village. Now we reach Caleena Tank and here our quarry being headed by cultivators at work in the fields, doubles back along the edge of the tank and into the Market gardens. The field divides, the Master with a large following keeping to the left, of the gardens while the remainder gallop round to the right, the latter having to negotiate on the way a formidable ditch, which brought about the downfall of at least one good sportsman.

So far as your recorder was able to see there was not a single case of riding through the gardens, though it was only through the repeated warnings of the Master and the Hunt Honorary Secretary that the gardens remained undamaged. The special licence so ungrudgingly accorded to Hunt officials by the sporting yeomen of our native land, to follow hounds by the most direct route under all conditions even at the risk of damage to young wheat, seeds or other valuable crops, is, we doubt not, as freely granted by the farmers of Salsette, but the privilege should be exercised by the Hunt staff and the Hunt staff alone.

Once clear of the gardens our quarry takes us across the new military road and over Caleena Hill, and should any of my readers wish to ride an obstacle race allow me to commend Caleena Hill to their notice. Deep and forbidding drains at irregular and inconvenient intervals, water-pipes, felled timber and last but by no means least, a sheer drop of some five or six feet into the road beyond. It was here, while your recorder was carefully picking his way over this treacherous hill, that he noticed a fearless member of the side saddle contingent—who, if I mistake not, was out for the first time with hounds in Salsette—clearing obstacle after obstacle at racing pace, an example of pluck and daring unrivalled by any member of the sterner sex.

Our quarry with hounds in hot pursuit had meanwhile taken to the open country and they were now heading for Coorla, but when within a few yards of the backwater, turning at right angles they cross the creek in the direction of Pandra. To follow through that thick mud is impossible, and so we halt and await the turn of events. There goes the Jack, fifty yards ahead of the leading hounds, straight for the railway. The creek must be circumvented somehow. So galloping as fast as we can after the Master we retrace our steps for a mile or more, then turning to the left we gallop along the rifle range, right across the line of fire of a party of the defenders of our Empire, who were at practice on the range, and it is indeed a miracle that I have no casualties to report. On we race over delightfully soft galloping ground until, when within some half-a-mile of Bandra Station we come upon the pack gloating over the mangled carcase of our gallant Jack.

Forty minutes was the time and though it is true that for at least the last fifteen we were not riding to hounds, those who followed the Master in what was little short of a point-to-point race will heartily agree that it was a most enjoyable morning.

JACKAL.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. H N. Bridge has been appointed Chaplain of the Karachi Artillery Volunteers.

THE Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, will arrive from Ajmere at 7-10 a.m., (local time) on Monday, and will proceed to Poona by 2 p.m. mail train, the same day. The arrival and departure of the Lieutenant-General Commanding will be private. A salute of 15 guns each will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 7-10 a.m and 2 p.m., to announce the arrival and departure of the Lieutenant-General Commanding.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

FROM our advertisement columns it will be seen that this well-known circus will very shortly visit Bombay. The Company is stronger and better than ever before, and it will need very little persuasion to induce the people of this city to believe that the circus will be well worth a visit. At present the Company is performing before crowded attendances in Calcutta. The closing days of their season in that city are being attended with complete success, and there can be no doubt that success will also follow them to Bombay.

THE FAR EAST.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE CRISIS.

THE China papers just to hand contain the following items of news relative to the crisis in the Far East.

A Peking dispatch states that the Waiwupu has sent to Moukden for the Civil Governor (a Chinese) and the Deputy Military Governor (a Manchu) of that city in order to have the benefit of the advice of these two officials who have been in office there ever since the Russian occupation of Fengtien province.

The French Minister, M. Dubail, is vainly endeavouring to interpose in the Manchurian question, persuading the Chinese Government to make some concessions to Russia, says a telegram to the "N.-C. Daily News."

Japanese newspapers state that France is co-operating with Russia to enable the latter to establish herself in Manchuria.

The "Japan Times" says that the nation now unanimously demands to be speedily relieved of the intolerable suspense to which it has been subjected during these long and weary months. The nation also demands that the solution should not be of a nature to betray Japan's vital interests in Manchuria.

Korea is urgently trying to get Japan to give up the man who murdered at Kura, the man who helped to murder the Queen of Korea.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS FOR THE KOREAN ARMY.

According to a Seoul despatch appearing in the "Osaka Mainichi, Li" Keunhaik, Korean Minister of War, acting under instructions from the Emperor signed a private agreement with the Russian Minister, M. Pavlof, at the Russian Legation on Dec. 9 The substance of the agreement is the despatch adds, as follows :—Art. 1.—Korea will engage a number of Russian Army officers of service in the event of any emergency in the Peninsula. Art. 2.—The Russian officers, when engaged in accordance with Art. 1 will be distributed among the battalions of the Korean Army and also among those of the Imperial Body-Guard in times of necessity. Art. 3.—The Russian officers to be engaged by Korea will number two or more for each battalion. Art. 4.—Korea will pay the Russian officers in her Army a monthly salary of Yen 400 for a Colonel or Major, and Yen 200 for a Lieutenant. Art. 5.—Korea will engage no foreign army officer of a nationality other than Russian.

THE FUTURE CHINESE GENERALISSIMO.

It is stated from a reliable quarter in Peking that General Ma Yu-k'un, the Provincial Commander-in-Chief of Chihli, has been selected by the Empress Dowager to be the Generalissimo commanding the combined Northern and Southern armies opposing Russia, should war be declared against that Power. To this end a number of military officers of proved ability and experience belonging to General Ma's present force has been sent to the various provinces to report upon the capabilities and numbers of the modern-drilled forces there and to mobilise them if necessary.

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE JAPANESE DIET.

The text of the reply to the address from the Throne at the opening of the Japanese Diet which led to the dissolution stated:—

'It is a source of boundless uneasiness and fear to Your Majesty's subjects that, at this unique period of national prosperity and power, the Ministers of State should fail to rise to the requirements of the time, and that they should at home waste their energy in temporising policy and fail abroad to take advantage of opportunities. It is the humble prayer of Your Majesty's loyal subjects that Your Majesty may graciously deign to bestow Imperial notice on this matter. It is the earnest ambition of Your Majesty's humble subjects to discharge their legislative duties in such a careful and deliberative manner as to meet with Imperial approval and at the same time deserve the trust reposed in them by the people.'

'The above is submitted to the Throne in all humility by Your Majesty's humble subject, Hirosaka Kono. President of the House of Representatives.'

A Tokio Correspondent of the "China Mail" says : This reply was passed unanimously and with apparent. It is probably not too much to say that very few of the members understood the document as read by the President, for it would be couched in such ultra-classical language as to take it quite out of the ordinary forms of such documents ; and there is every reason to believe those members who now declare that a trap was sprung on them ; that they voted in favour of the document, assuming it to be the regular form which the Reply always takes ; and that their applause was merely a sign of loyalty, not approval of the utterances of the document itself.

The "Kobe Chronicle" of December 12th says:—It appears that the unanimous vote of the Chamber was obtained by very questionable methods Many of the members believed that the Address was simply the usual formal reply of the Diet to the Speech which had been delivered by the Emperor, and apparently took very little trouble to ascertain in what form the reply was actually formulated. Consequently they were amazed when later they found that the Address was in the form of a severe censure of the Government for its home and foreign policy. Whatever be the means by which this vote was obtained, however the Government has very quickly replied to the challenge by issuing a Rescript signed by the Emperor ordering the Diet to be dissolved. It may be indeed that the Government is not altogether sorry that the House of Representatives has given it an excuse for dissolution at the very outset of the Session as the Government will not now be pressed by questions that at this stage of the negotiations between Japan and Russia would be found very difficult to answer without injury to the national interest, while the refusal to answer would probably provoke much dissatisfaction and intensify the opposition. It will probably be at least three months before the election and assembling of a new Diet will take place and meanwhile the Government will have a free hand in the negotiations. While the action taken appears to be very arbitrary, there can be little question that at the present moment the dissolution is a favourable rather than an unfavourable sign, and that it will strengthen the hope that the dispute between Japan and Russia will be settled without a breach of the peace.

The "Nippon" strongly approves the course taken by the House, and urges that it should be followed by an address of impeachment of the Ministry, to be presented to the Emperor, in order that the Cabinet may be overturned for deceiving the whole nation. Our contemporary holds that the remarkable reply of the House to the Imperial Speech, which might otherwise have caused a stormy debate, was well engineered. It was carried unanimously, and it was an expression of the opinion of the nation.

The "Yomiuri" also warmly applauds the Address, and points out that the proceedings of the House of Representatives were unprecedented in many respects—that the reply contained an impeachment of the Government, that the address of impeachment was carried unanimously, that the reply was drawn up by the President of the House who was elected to that office by an unprecedented majority, and finally that the reply was carried by the unanimous vote of the House. There has been no precedent for such proceedings in the past and the incident may not have its equal in the future.

The "Japan Herald" describes the adoption of the reply to the address, and the action of Mr. Kono the President of the House who moved it as the most disgraceful affair that has perhaps ever taken place in Japanese politics. It is true that Mr. Kono's action has given the Government time to continue the negotiation with Russia without interruption and has virtually closed the mouths of the Opposition a fact which from one point of view may be considered as beneficial. But the action of Mr. Kono can by no means be overlooked because for the time being it has been of service. Its effects will some day be felt in politics : it may serve as a precedent to stifle free discussion in some future Diet or to suppress the reform of some unjust law. If Mr Kono claims he was following English procedure he implies that the Reply he read was drawn up at the consent of the majority of the House. On his own statement, however, the Reply originated entirely from himself and no one had any previous knowledge of it. Amendments may be moved—even votes of censure—but no Speaker of the Chamber would ever dream of drawing up a Reply on his own initiative submitting it to the House without any discussion and taking a snatch vote upon it. The moral of the incident is, of course, that Japan is as yet unworthy of free institutions since she allows them to be abused.

SHANGHAI ANTI-RUSSIAN NEWSPAPER.

An Anti-Russian Society has been started in Shanghai, called the 'Tai Wo Hui' and the Society has already begun its propagan is to enlighten the people of the country by the publication of a daily newspaper called the 'Wo Shih Ching-wen,' or 'Startling Truths about Russian Matters.' The paper is addressed to men of all sorts and conditions ; to the scholar there are essays in good, classical Wenli ; merchants are addressed in easy Wenli ; for men in the Northern and Western provinces the news is written in the mandarin version, while there are paragraphs in Fukien and Kwangtung colloquial dialects intended for the quasi-illiterate of the above-noted provinces. The present style and wording of the paper of which the second number was issued on Dec. 10 are quite fair and should, says the "N.-C. Daily News" open the minds of its readers as to the actual condition of the Manchurian provinces and the necessity for a determined front to be maintained by the people of the land against giving way to Russian aggression.

REGISTERED MEDICAL WOMEN OF INDIA.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE CAMA HOSPITAL.

LAST evening the first social gathering of "the Association of Registered Medical Women of India" took place at the Cama Hospital, Esplanade. The compound of the hospital was well lit with Kitson's lamps ; and the air was cheerful with the strains of a Band. The verandahs was decorated with Chinese lanterns. One of the central wards was prettily furnished and illuminated to receive the purdah ladies, many of whom remembered Mrs. Pechey-Phipson with affection and gratitude. Here they were welcomed by Miss Mehta, the house surgeon ; and opportunities were given to them to visit parts of the hospital, including the children's ward. The remaining guests were received by Dr. Pechey-Phipson, and Miss Meakin and Mrs. De Monte, the first and second physicians of the hospital, in the attached office. Among those present were members of the Association, who were able to be present, the young lady medical students of the Grant Medical College, many of the leading members of the medical profession, and professors of the Grant Medical College, as well as several old residents of Bombay, who well remembered Mrs. Phipson's early work in Bombay and her instructive and interesting address when the Cama Hospital for Native Women in India was first opened in 1886. The purdah ladies were well able to see and hear all that took place through the open venetian shutters of the ward set apart for their welcome while the remaining guests were grouped on the lawn in front. The palms and bamboo trees in the beautiful garden formed a most effective background, and bore splendid testimony to the care and labour expended upon them by Mr. Phipson during the last seventeen years. A word of praise cannot be out of place here for Miss Meakin, whose taste and labour of love had contributed to make the entertainment a complete success. Light refreshments, which had cheerfully been supplied by kind friends, were handed round by butlers, lent by the same kind friends for the occasion.

About 10 p. m. Mrs. Phipson, the president of the Association of Registered Medical Women of India, who was one of the earliest pioneers to lend medical aid to the women of India, standing on the steps of the verandah outside the ward set apart for the purdah ladies, addressed the assembly.

MRS. PHIPSON'S ADDRESS.

Mrs. Phipson, who was warmly received, said Members of the Association of Medical Women in India,—Dr. Meakin, the energetic promoter of this Association, has asked me to say a few words on this the occasion of its first annual social gathering; and my first word shall be one of welcome to those ladies and gentlemen who have honoured us with their presence as our guests this evening. I may, I know, assure them, on your behalf, of our sensibility to the favour they have shown us by coming here and of our hope that for many years to come we may see them at our annual conversazione. (Hear, hear.) Associations of this sort are formed for purposes of mutual help, mutual instruction and mutual intercourse. The members of the medical profession require all these ; there is no profession which makes greater demands upon physical strength, upon the intellectual powers, and upon the patience and tact of the practitioner. There is no gainsaying that it is a very arduous profession and none should enter upon it who is not endowed with a good constitution and rather more than average strength. I do not mean muscular strength, operations are performed by skill not by force, but great powers of endurance, and here the staying power, which enables women to go through long night vigils, will stand you in good stead. In medicine the battle is too often to the strong. How many a time have I seen among my own friends a brilliant intellect eclipsed in the race by one of a far inferior mind housed in a frame of coarser fibre. And besides a good constitution generally, all the special senses need to be well developed ;—acuteness of hearing to unravel the many intricate sounds which reveal to us the condition of hidden organs ; clearness of vision and exquisite delicacy of touch for the surgeon's craft and the physician's diagnosis, while a highly developed sense of smell has often revealed the origin of a persistent illness. As for the remaining sense, while I do not wish to force any special necessity for it in medicine, it reminds me what an advantage it would be to our patients, especially to the children amongst them, if we were to taste the mixtures we prescribe ! There really is no excuse for giving children nauseous drugs now that these are put up in such palatable forms as to cause some anxiety, lest they should be regarded as lozenges or syrups, and when even the bitter quinine—that bugbear of children—can be replaced by tasteless euquinine. (Hear, hear and applause.)

And if a strain on physical strength, what a tax on the mental powers ! What a magnificent profession it is, laying under contribution in its different sections almost every branch of knowledge ! What science is there from which medicine does not claim some due ! (Applause.) You will allow me, perhaps, to exclude astronomy though, when I came to Bombay twenty years ago, horoscopes were still in vogue, and I am sure my ignorance of the influence of the planets must have caused much unfavorable comment in certain quarters ! (A laugh.) Bombay was then much in the same mental condition on this point as England was in the days of old Culpeper. He, in the preface to his Herbal waxes very wroth against those who would deny the influence of the planets upon plants and animals. "For what then," he says, "do such people consider the planets were created ? Do they think they are intended for the angels to play at bowls with ?" Even now the astrologers will, perhaps, claim that astronomy is being somewhat rehabilitated through the sun-spots and their influence upon atmospheric temperature and the human temper ! But though fortunately for the student, astronomy is not included in the curriculum, how many sciences are pressed into the service of medicine ! And what entrancing sciences they are ! How they fire the imagination and nurse the fancy ! Are not the leucocytes of the blood and their ways more fantastic than the elves in the forests of the fairy books ? I well remember as a school-girl when, rummaging amongst some old books in the holidays, I discovered some numbers of a Cyclopædia of Physiology. With what avidity I read it, how it opened up new worlds of thought and fancy and imagination ! And still, the old glamour is as fresh as ever and a work on physiology, is still to me more entrancing than a novel. (Applause.) Every time there is something fresh and new, for you know the saying that a treatise on physiology has to be re-written every three years, so fast and furiously are new discoveries made.

Physiology dovetails into chemistry where as the student opens the book, again a new realm lies before him, where this world around us and of which we form a part, is resolved into its elements, and where every day new combinations and relations are being found out. Chemistry embraces mechanics and physics and glides into electricity, before which we stand astounded, wondering what mysterious phenomenon will next be disclosed.

But I need not enumerate at length ; their name is legion, the various branches of science which pay their tribute to medicine and which the practitioner is supposed to bring into daily use and fain would use were life-long enough. We in this country are sometimes scolded for not making sufficient use of the means at our disposal. The late Mr. Ernest Hart paid a visit here (in the cold weather, of course) and rebuked us as a lazy lot for not always examining the blood for malaria in suspected cases. Such a simple thing, a matter of putting a drop of blood on a cover glass staining it and watching through the microscope an affair of a few minutes ! But I, who knew what it was to come in from a hard day's work and, instead of taking much needed rest, to get out one's microscope and re-agents and set to work to look for the microbe of tubercle or malaria, could tell a different tale. It reminded me of the light-hearted way in which men talk of putting on a button, as if it and every other job of sewing were the work of a minute. (Applause.)

It has often occurred to me that it would be greatly to the advantage of the practitioner, as well as of the public, if rather large firms were formed of not less than five partners, one of whom should

work entirely at the pathological, microscopical and bacteriological work at a small laboratory which should be the head centre also of the consulting rooms, where a symposium could be held three times a week at which practical and laboratory work could be well thrashed out and every difficult case discussed from both sides. Think how up to date we should keep with such resources always at hand! The great difficulty of uniting general practice with laboratory work would be solved, whilst much better results would be obtained with much less fatigue to the practitioners who could also relieve each other under stress of work. I hope that, as far as Bombay is concerned, some step in this direction may be made through the agency of this Association and though it can never be a business firm, that it may in time be able to form a library and set up a laboratory, from which will issue bulletins of more than local fame.

If I may be permitted to make a suggestion as to work lying ready to hand, I would direct attention to one subject, which has hitherto made little progress, and that is the action and preparation of drugs native to this country. The magnificent researches of the late Brigade Surgeon Dymock need, to crown their usefulness, to be supplemented by the application of the drugs to practice and their preparation in an appropriate form, permitting of accurate dosage. We much need a Lauder Brunton and a Burroughs and Welcome in this country. An Association which has amongst its members natives of this country, who can make themselves familiar with the country drugs of known value, and natives of England, who have perhaps had more opportunities of studying methods of testing the properties and actions of drugs, should be able, through mutual assistance to come to some useful conclusions.

An Association like this, composed, as I have said, of members from many different communities, can do much useful work in collecting statistics regarding the physiological and other differences caused by race and climate. I am convinced by my own observations that the few statements made in books on these subjects are quite erroneous. No reliable figures can be drawn from dispensary patients in this country; they can only be obtained from the more educated classes, and their compilation requires much time and patience. I found when I asked the age of a dispensary patient a frequent answer was, "What *my* age! Well, if *you* don't know how should I know!" It is not from such that reliable statistics are drawn up.

Ladies, I trust you will not think I am trespassing upon your time and dragging in irrelevant matter if I mention another subject which requires the joint effort of many to make the voice of one crying in the wilderness of any account. You will agree that in disease the patient should be placed under the most favorable conditions possible so that he may have nothing, so to say, except the disease against which to contend. For that reason he is made to lie in the recumbent position to lessen the strain on the heart and his food is given in an easily assimilable form. In cold countries care is taken to relieve any extra labour, to keep up the temperature of the body by warming the room. The ideal temperature, that at which the human being feels most content, that to which the body has to offer least resistance is 70° F., and to this or between 60° to 70° the sick-room nurse strives to raise the temperature. But in hot climates the working "down" to that ideal temperature of 70° or 75° is never contemplated, the only appliance being the wretchedly inadequate punkah. And so, in the hot season, the person who is overtaken by disease, has not only to battle with his malady but to bear the intolerable strain on the nervous system caused by the heat; and under the double strain he often succumbs when, had one strain been removed, he could have successfully combated the other. Why a hot weather day or rather night in Bombay with the temperature and humidity at 90° and the air choked with smoke—such a day is in itself a disease! If you object that this is only the case with a handful of Europeans, I can reply that I have tested experimentally, and have found a rise of temperature in natives of this country under unusual heat conditions. It is a great mistake, to think that the natives of tropical countries never suffer from heat. You might as well say that Icelanders and Esquimaux never suffer from cold. Of course, Europeans suffer more, being unaccustomed to such high temperatures, and many a useful life is cut short by the double strain of heat and disease. Who has not noticed how on reaching the cooler, fresher air of the Gulf of Suez, the invalids on board, whatever their disease, brighten up and lose their fever. It is perfectly marvellous how, after sleepless nights of tossing in nervous misery, one drops into quiet refreshing slumber as the vessel steams into cooler air. But how many fail to reach Suez, and how many cannot afford even to make the attempt! But it is now possible to a great extent to make your climate. It is done in Europe and America in various arts and industries, and should be done here for hospitals, and indeed for all blocks of dwelling-houses. Mr. Louis Stone, of the great Glasgow engineering firm, was good enough to take me over the kodak works at Harrow in order that I might see the apparatus for cooling and drying the air in use there; and he also furnished me with an estimate for fitting up a hospital ward and the cost is not considerable. Now, supposing you have a patient suffering from no matter what disease, but suffering also from Bombay May weather, suppose you could put him in a room where the temperature was say 70° F. or even 75° F. where the air was dried to a comfortable degree of humidity, where the air was filtered from dirt and germs and where the air was changed entirely every quarter of an hour, and from which all mosquitoes were excluded, do you not think he would have a better chance of recovery than under ordinary Bombay hot weather conditions, or than under the many discomforts of cabin life on board ship? And you see this arrangement solves the mosquito difficulty. This is the way to get rid of fever and mosquitoes in tropical cities—not by sweltering with in mosquito nets from sunset to sunrise.

If then, ladies, you will discuss this matter in this Association and urge its importance among your friends, you may be the means of inaugurating a new era of hospital and even dwelling-house construction, a system under which mosquitoes inoculate no more and where even in Bombay one may breathe pure air. Whilst I am on the subject of pure air, perhaps, I may be allowed, as this is quite an informal meeting to remind you, ladies, that the Sanitarium for Women and Children at Nasik Road, is open to the patients of all practitioners, and that forms of application can be had from the honorary secretary, Mr. Millard, at 6, Apollo Street. The air there is the purest I know in this neighbourhood, and the climate is pleasant from the ushering in of the S. W. Monsoon wind in May until the end of February. March and April are unpleasantly hot and dry. The only drawback is that double the accommodation is required. There are now eleven cottages, each completely detached, and there is room for eight or nine more. I hope some of our Mussalman friends will build for Mussalman women, who so badly need a change in the monsoon. If they will send the honorary secretary Rs. 6,000 they will in a short space of time have two nice cottages ready furnished. The Europeans and Eurasians, who feel the heat and damp, perhaps most of all, can also begin building as fast as they like. The Parsees and Hindoos are better provided for, but I should like to see the Hindoos follow the example of the Parsees and build themselves a sanitarium for consumptives in the same district, as this institution is not intended for consumptives. Now I am afraid I have occupied your time and that of our friends too long over these various considerations. Medicine has both its practical and theoretical side, and happy is she who can find time for both, and whilst filling a large sphere of usefulness still indulge in two hours' quiet reading every day.

Oh ladies! What a splendid profession is ours! So many interesting subjects to fill our minds and the object of our calling that of relieving suffering. (Applause.) Think you that of all the labours of the great Herakles any gave him so much joy as that grim struggle with Death in which he came off victorious and brought Alkestis back, back to home and to the embraces of her husband and to the children who so much needed her! We too have sometimes permitted to win our Alkestis back to life from the jaws of death, and with a quiet hand-shake with the husband and a smile which he will interpret to mean "Danger past!" to wend our way home; jaded and worn out, but borne up by the triumph which Science has granted to our patient endeavour. May such, ladies, be your frequent experience! (Loud applause.)

At the conclusion of the address, the hospital was thrown open to the guests. At 11 p. m., the Band played "God save the King," and the pleasant gathering dispersed.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The services of Captain J. K. Condon, Assistant Political Agent, Third Grade, are placed, on return to duty, at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department for employment as Assistant to the Resident at Baroda in charge of the Amerli Mahals vice Captain H. Harrison, Assistant Political Agent, Second Grade, to be appointed First Assistant to the Resident at Baroda vice Mr. C. N. Seddon, I. C. S., proceeding on leave.

Captain F. De B. Hancock, Assistant Political Agent, Second Grade, on return to duty, is appointed Assistant to the Political Resident, Aden.

Mr. C. A. Kincaid, I. C. S., has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. G. Monteath, B. A., (Cantab.), I. C. S. acts as Political Agent, Savanur, vice Mr. M. C. Gibb, LL. B, I C. S., pending further orders.

Mr. J. Monteath, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Dharwar, is appointed a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Major W. W. Chitty, 119th Infantry, is invested with all the powers conferred on a Magistrate of the First Class, in the area included within the limits of that portion of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, which lies between, and includes, the Palej Railway Station and the Mahi River.

Mr. C. C. Dutt, I. C. S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Kolaba, is empowered to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Section 260 of the Code.

Sir Edmund C. Cox, Bart., on return to duty, becomes District Superintendent of Police, Thana.

Mr. E. Priestley, on relief, is appointed Assistant Superintendent of Police, Thana.

Mr. H. G. Cell is appointed Commissioner of Police, Bombay, vice Mr. H. Kennedy, C S. I., retired.

Mr. I.C. Boyd Probationary third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, Khandesh has passed an examinationin Marathi, and Mr. E. E, Turner, Probationary Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmadabad in Gujarati.

Mr. H. Stanley, Probationary Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kathiawar, has passed an examination in Gujarati.

The following appointments have been made with effect from the date of return to duty of Mr. H. Crawford.

Mr. R. W. Maidment to act as Third Assistant Collecter of Customs, Bombay vice Khan Bahadur Fazalullah Lutfullah Fardi.

Mr. F. A. Ingle to act as Fourth Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, vice Mr. Maidment.

Mr. J. I. McQuade to act as Sixth Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, vice Mr. Lalkaka.

Mr. L. Robertson, I. C. S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. M. C. Gibb, LL. B. (Cantab.), I. C. S., acts as Commissioner, S. D., during the absence on deputation of Mr. R. M. Kennedy, I. C. S., on pending further orders.

Mr. G. Monteath, B.A, (Cantab.), I.C.S., acts as Collector of Dharwar and President of the Local Board vice Mr. Gibb.

Messrs. A. W. Varley, I.C.S., and J. T. Scotson, I.C.S., passed an examination in Gujrati according to the Higher Standard on 16th December.

Mr. E. M. Hodgson passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard on 16th December.

JAPANESE HUMOURS.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Mr. Sladen speaks, it must be remembered, at first hand only of the lower classes, and one result of the position of the woman and the willingness of the Japanese man is to simplify the domestic problem. The male element is more prominent in an ordinary household than on our side of Europe, and the "boys" display a humility to their employers "which would paralyse an Englishman with a sense of humour"; but from everyone else they expect a considerable amount of politeness, and sometimes your manservant may be quite a comparatively well-born person. The overthrow of the Daimios—an aristocracy which, not unlike some of the English nobility before the Wars of the Roses, maintained great retinues of squires—turned adrift a large number of very impecunious small gentry. So, if they did not resort to plundering, against which the State took drastic measures, they either adopted the not uncongenial profession of domestic service, or became policemen. Of these there are many, conspicuous chiefly for their avidity in taking notes, who, though not impressive to look at, are generally adepts in a certain native art of wrestling, in which an unskilled man, however strong, has no chance at all. But when a foreigner wants a woman servant, he can avail himself, if he please, of the customs of the country.

JAPANESE DIVORCE.

"As the Japanese divorce laws allows you to get rid of a wife when you please, unmarried foreign males are apt to have a Japanese wife. It is the simplest and cheapest form of living in Japan. The wife is housekeeper, cook, and housemaid, as well as wife, and is as gentle and refined and as pretty as the man's taste can choose her. He only has to tell his room-boy at his hotel that he wants a Japanese wife, and he can have his choice of as many as he pleases. In a land where divorce is so easy, there is no reason why he should not marry her, but he seldom takes the trouble, except in stories. The Japanese regard the position of the woman as a perfectly respectable one, and the only difference it makes in her marrying a Japanese of her own class afterwards is that she has a dowry of saved wages, unless, as is often the case, she has taken the position to relive the poverty of her parents."

The geisha, of course, is the most distinctive feature of female society in Japan, and for her characteristics Mr. Sladen has recourse to a quotation:—

"The mission of the geisha is to make life merry. Her whole education is to that end. She can dance and sing, and play on all sorts of instruments; she knows the best stories and the latest jokes; she is quick at repartee: the games she doesn't know are those that have not as yet been invented. She is as graceful and frolicsome as a kitten, her manners are exquisite, and she is as beautiful as—well, as beautiful as a geisha. Only dead folk can withstand her charms, and it is doubtful about them. Her mirth is the best of tonics. It will mend one when anything ails the health She cures everything that is to say, but diseases of the heart. These the geisha has been known to aggravate.

He has much also to tell us about the humours of the "riksha boy." who with all his "little ways," is indispensable to the European traveller, and often a really invaluable help. But for that we must refer the reader to the book itself, for it is too good to be condensed. Mr. Sladen has certainly succeeded in depicting the humorous side of Japanese life and at the same time—a Horace much more than a Juvenal—has drawn a series of pictures which have a marvellously life-like aspect, and suggest matter for thought as well as for laughter. The native drawings which illustrate his pages are not less quaint than the people, as he describes them, and this delightful book may before long acquire a serious interest, for who can say what Japan might become—how unlike the ancient realm of the Shogun—If she were plunged into the great struggle from which she shows no signs of shrinking?

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is Sold by Medicine dealers every where.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE BUDGET DISCUSSION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald presiding.

Further consideration of the budget estimates of income and expenditure for the year 1903-1904 was proceeded with. At the previous meeting Mr. Hormusji S. Vakil had moved an amendment that the budget estimates be referred back to the Standing Committee for further consideration.

Mr. Joseph Baptista continuing the debate said the statement made by Dr. Viegas that there was reduction in the taxation was not justifiable. Every year there was an increase in the assessment owing to re-valuation of property, which had led to overcrowding in the city and also to increasing the capacity of their loans. He did not see there would be any advantage in sending the budget back to the Standing Committee.

Dr. Sukhia having addressed the meeting for nearly three-quarters of an hour,

The President observed that if members made such long speeches as the one they had been listening to, they would not be able to get through the revenue part of the budget within the next three meetings.

Dr. Viegas in replying to the debate said after what had fallen from the President he would not take up the time of the Corporation by any lengthy remarks. He would refer shortly to Mr. Hormusji's remarks regarding plague charges and would point out that if a loan running for twenty years was raised to meet the plague charges the interest and sinking fund charges would amount to two lakhs and a half annually.

Mr. Hormusji's amendment that the budget be referred back to the Standing Committee for reconsideration, was put to the vote and lost. The original motion was carried.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved that the general tax on buildings and lands should be levied at 10 per cent. on the rateable value of such buildings and lands and that the fire-brigade tax be levied at half per cent. and that the budget estimate for the year of the general tax at ten per cent. inclusive of contributions of Rs. 1,33,390 from Government and Rs. 3,10,102 from the Port Trust be adopted at Rs. 28,09,500 and the budget estimate of the additional tax at half per cent. be adopted at Rs. 1,40,500, inclusive of Rs. 10,505 from the Port Trust and Rs. 6,068 from Government.

Mr. Hormusji S. Vakil moved an amendment to the effect that the general tax be reduced to nine per cent.

After some discussion the amendment was put to the vote and lost. The original motion was carried. The Corporation then adjourned.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A TRAVELLER.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Alfred William Torkington, lately a representative of Messrs. George Angus and Company, of London, travelling in the East, was charged with extortion, perjury, cheating and making a false complaint at the instance of Hormusji Manekji Mehta, a millstore supplier and dealer in rubber goods in Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Mr. D. D Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Billimoria, of Messrs. Pestonji Rustim and Colah, solicitors, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Rustomji P. Bharucha, of Messrs. Jamasetji and Rustomji, solicitors appeared for the defence. Mr. Yorke Smith, of Messrs. Little and Company, solicitors, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of Messrs. George, Angus and Company.

Ramrao Narayen, a clerk at Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons, produced an acknowledgment of a bank draft for £250-19-6 remitted to Lloyd's Bank East City Branch, London, by his masters to the credit of Alfred William Torkington. The remittance was sent on the 8th January, 1903. Witness did not know if accused had an account with London and Provincial Bank, but he knew that last month his (witness') firm cashed a cheque drawn by the accused in the London and Provincial Bank. The cheque had been paid by the said bank since.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar the witness said the amount of the cheque drawn by the accused last month was £75.

Mr. Talyarkhan here closed the case for the defence and commenced to address the Court on behalf of the accused. Counsel said at a very early stage of the case an observation was made on behalf of the prosecution that the present case was one of great importance to the mercantile community. Mr. Talyarkhan submitted it was of greater importance to the accused, who for the last six months had been called upon to stand the trial and undergo the anxiety, trouble and worry of defending a case which was based upon what must be called unsatisfactory evidence. It was a case against a gentleman of position and respectability, holding a responsible position under one of the largest dealers in rubber in the world and who was brought here to answer the charges of cheating, extortion and perjury. Counsel asked the Court to bear in mind, while dealing with the case, the fact of accused having occupied a position of the sole representative of Messrs. George, Angus and Company in the East shortly before the present case started. Neither Messrs. George, Angus and Company nor any other firm in the world would put a man in absolute charge of their business if they had not implicit faith in him or if they did not believe him to be honest. The accused was a man of honesty which could be seen from the position he occupied. Again this was a case, in which the accused had the privilege to go to the Sessions Court, where he could have got a trial at the hands of his own countrymen, and which course the Court had offerred to permit the accused to adopt if he so liked. But what was the accused's conduct all through the case? Not caring to take advantage of that course, he, on the contrary, preferred to be tried by his Worship, because he (accused) had a firm belief that his action, though it might have been indiscrete or injudicious, was under no circumstance dishonest or criminal. Commenting upon the evidence counsel submitted the accused might have made certain statements in error, but contended there was no evidence in the case to bring guilty knowledge home to him, that as a matter of fact he did know that they were false. There was the evidence that the accused wired to his masters in England asking for specific instructions as to whether he should prosecute Mehta for the infringement of the British Admiralty Quality trade mark and threatening to drop the matter in the absence of any. Mr. Talyarkhan asked could that be the conduct of a dishonest man? All along the accused had been acting under legal advice, and though he did not receive a reply to his telegram asking for instructions, under the advice of his solicitors he launched into the prosecution in order to prevent the pirating of his master's property mark. Torkington was advised by counsel that the prosecution was within the scope of his authority and if he was labouring under a mistaken belief why did not his employers disabuse his mind of it? The silence of his masters the accused construed into consent, and under the circumstances no man of common-sense could blame him for putting that construction on it. Torkington had succeeded in establishing at one stroke by his having prosecuted Mehta the right of his employers to the use of B. A. Q. Mark, Mehta gave an apology and that apology was published at the expense of Messrs. George, Angus and Company. It was alleged that there was dishonest intention on the part of the accused, for he omitted to mention in his correspondence with his masters the fact of his having received from Mehta a certain amount of money, which the prosecution alleged was Rs. 4,500, and the defence said was Rs. 4,000. Counsel said that matter could be explained. The amount was received on the 7th January, 1903, and the accused remitted the very next day Rs. 3,750 to Lloyds Bank where his account with Messrs. George Angus and Company was, and the accused's statement to the Court had substantiated that fact.

The hearing was adjourned.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE RANADE.

The third anniversary ceremony of the death of the late Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade was performed on Wednesday by Mr. Justice Ranade's son, Master Narayen Rao, at Kirkee. At Indore a service was held at the residence of Mr. N. G. Ranade, a brother of the late Judge, and it was attended by the members of the Brambo Samaj of that place, the friends and admirers of the late Mr. Justice Ranade. The service was conducted by Mr. B. N. Deo. We are glad to note that Mrs. Ramabai Ranade is now almost recovered from her recent illness.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

"ROYAL WARRANT."

The following skit on Mr. Chamberlain's Tariff Commission appears in a home paper:—

Joseph the Second, sui gratia, King and Emperor; of this Ancient Realm of Little England, Dictator; of South Africa, the Conqueror and Pacificator; and of the British Dominions upon which Our Imperial "Sun" never Sets, the One and Sole Discoverer and Ambassador plenipotentiary the Hammer of the Maltese Cross; Defender of the Liquor Trade: Pillar of the Church as by Law Established, Endowed and Supported by Nonconformists; Lord High Protector of Our Colonial Commerce; Whose Bounty enriches the Grateful Foreigner, and Whose Promises are ever unto the Aged Poor: to Edward the Seventh, our most loyal and dutiful Sovereign, by Whose Navy Our Person travels in safety, and Whose Army is prompt to render Us an obedient Salute.

Greeting this Christmastide.

Whereas it hath seemed good to us, in consultation with our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Offspring and Councillor, Austen, Chancellor of Our Exchequer and Hereditary Minister in Attendance upon Our Platform, to promulgate a Scheme for the Consolidation of the Empire into a Zollverein, one-third the Size of Queensland, at a cost not exceeding one-fourth of one penny for each week that the Zollverein survives; and whereas the praises of this Our Zollverein and of the First Syllable of Our Own Name have been said or sung at two hundred and forty seven Pantomimes, at Music-Halls, Hippodromes, Taverns, and Palaces of Mystery throughout these Our Dominions; as well as by Our Official Ministrel the Lady Potter; and whereas Our Chaplin-Extraordinary has added his blessing and the Patronage of Our Cousin, His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, to this Our Illimitable Enterprise together with voluntary offerings in coin of amount not stated, but implied;

Now Know All Ye Whom It may Concern, including our Cousins, the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Rosebery, and the Earl Goschen, who toil not, neither do they spin, but who render such services as Kings expect of Courtiers, that We, Joseph the Second, do hereby appoint a Secret Commission under our own Crown and Cipher, and without asking or receiving the consent of our Lawful and Obedient Sovereign Edward the Seventh, or of His Majesty's Parliament at Westminster hereinafter to be assembled and dissolved, or of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

And take knowledge that upon this Our Secret Commission, which Providence permitting, We shall Ourselves inaugurate in Person, there will serve as many of our loyal subjects as there are considerable Subscribers of benevolences to the chest of Tariff Reform League, together with other practical men of business, who are constitutionally adverse to the adoption of a recumbent Position.

In Our loving desire to stimulate a spirit of Inquiry among our subjects, we have written with our own hand or by the hand of our noble secretary, certain Royal LettersPatent, which have been published by Command in the columns of our Court Circular, commonly called "Pearson's Weekly," and upon the labels of those bottles from which it is our pleasure that our Subjects should drink Our somewhat intermittent health. Being indisposed to add further details to our scheme, thus developed. We do hereby authorise this our Secret Commission to Elaborate a Scientific Tariff, with all the customary Drawbacks, and to circulate the Tinplate among those traders who recognise the mutual character of the benefits We are conferring.

We do commend to our trusty baronet that is to be Charles Arthur Pearson, Esquire, the honourable and dangerous task of punishing with all the rigours of our laws those publishers who, while emptily professing anxiety for the domestic trade of their country, do yet, maliciously and deliberately, import literature printed and coloured in Holland and actually sell the same, in Great Britain, after wickedly removing the imprint thereon, which imprint is rightly and properly ordained by the Merchandise Marks Act for the protection of the British workman.

To our right reverend and learned doctor of figures Charles Booth, Esquire statistician, we do hereby appoint the sacred and humane duty of formulating a poor man's budget, and applying the same, on the assumption, justified by experience and dramatised by Mr. Barrie, that tobacco is a more suitable article of diet than bread for the due nourishment of women and children including Little Mary and her New Zealand mutton.

Further, We, Joseph the Second, do by these presents, hereby will and ordain that our right courageous and trusty Commissioners shall forthwith, and whenever necessary, secure by all means lawful and unlawful either the invisible export or the unconditional surrender of those ill-disposed persons whom we declare to be Free Traitors, and who, consciously decrying our Imperial Diet of Indian Maize and Irish Bacon, do continually cast seditious aspersions upon our Royal Arithmetic.

Finally, we do hereby solemnly command this Our Arthur James Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury and Our Lord Privy Seal, out of our public funds, to arm all well-disposed persons with revolvers of adequate size, manufactured in this our City of Birmingham and to furnish cordite sufficient thereunto in order that we may make a final end of the printers, publishers, authors, and artists who have wickedly conspired to disfigure this our Realm with posters, bearing representations of two loaves, in defiance of our own injunction and that of our said Arthur James Balfour, by which we severally and jointly commended to the digestion of our loving subjects, two fishes, to wit, two red herrings, also of unequal size.

Lest the original of this poster be purchased by the Trustees of the Chantrey Bequest.

Given at Our Orchid House of Highbury, in the presence of Our Court there Assembled, this twenty-second day of December, nineteen hundred and three.

By His Majesty's Command.

(Signed) J*SS* C*LL*NGS.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE.

Bombay, 15th January.

1 The range at Santa Cruz is reserved for Class Firing next Saturday (to-morrow) the 16th instant 4 p.m.

2. There will be a parade next Tuesday, the 19th instant 7 a.m., at Church Gate Station.

Dress—Drill order.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Ag. Adjutant, Bo. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJORS R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 15th January.

1. It is notified for information that the Corps will hold a Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruz from the 30th January to the 6th February 1904, both days inclusive. The Annual Inspection will probably take place at the Camp on the morning of the 6th February.

2. The Colaba Range will not be available on Saturday next, the 16th instant.

3. Members of "K" (Cyclist) Company will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8 p.m. sharp, to-day (Friday) the 15th instant.

Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LIEUT-COL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 15th January.

1. No 2 Coy will parade at Mahaluxmi Fort on Saturday the 16th instant at 4-30 p.m. for 10" R M L and 6" B L Gun Drill.

Dress—Khaki, putties to be worn.

Expenses will be paid to members on parade.

2. A proficiency class is about to be formed. Members who intend going in for certificates are requested to send their names to Head Quarters, Fort, at once.

By Order,
A. F. E. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Plague, Deaths.	Deaths, from all Causes
A Upper, Mandle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	3		5
B Mandvi, Chunkla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	6	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	6	6	19
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	1	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	3	4	20
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	1	5
G Mahim and Worli	2	1	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	10
Total	22	23	93
Total plague deaths to date	264,322	216,360	
Same date last year	73	70	198

INOCULATION.

The statement of Plague Prophylactic issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay on the 13th January was as under:—Singapore 60 doses and Benares 50 doses.

SCALP HUMOURS

Itching, Scaly and Crusted With Loss of Hair

Speedily Cured by Cuticura Soap and Ointment

When Every Other Remedy and Physicians Fail.

Warm shampoos with Cuticura Soap and light dressings of Cuticura, the great skin cure, at once stop falling hair, remove crusts, scales and dandruff, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, destroy hair parasites, stimulate the hair follicles, loosen the scalp skin, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and make the hair grow upon a sweet, healthy scalp when all else fails.

Millions of the world's best people use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and chafings, for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, for ulcerative weaknesses, and many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

Complete treatment for every humour, consisting of Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment, to heal the skin, and Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood may now be had. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning and scaly humours, eczemas, rashes and irritations, from infancy to age, when all else fails.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "How to Cure Every Humour."

50 YEARS' REPUTATION. Tested by Time.

HARDY'S BROMPTON CONSUMPTION AND COUGH SPECIFIC.

Gives instant relief and certain cure in all chest and lung complaints, &c. Pleasant to take. Highly recommended by the Medical Profession. Prepared by GEO. HARDY, late of the BROMPTON HOSPITAL. Beware of injurious imitations. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., of all Chemists. HARDY'S BROMPTON COUGH LOZENGES (the Genuine), in boxes only (never sold loose), each Lozenge stamped "HARDY," price 1s. 1½d.—Depot, 6, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. Ld., Bombay

SOLE AGENTS.

"APENTA" R.G.

NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER

Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, GOUTY, and OBESE.

CONNOISSEURS' OPINION

Of these Cigars.

They are delicious, soothing; Unequalled in quality, flavour and price.

Ask your Tobacconist for them, and do not be put off with any other.

Should any difficulty arise in obtaining these Cigars, please apply to—

D. T. KEYMER & Co.,

1-1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

Used for Years.

St. Jacobs Oil

CURES RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SPRAINS, SORENESS, STIFFNESS, CHEST COLDS, And all Bodily Aches and Pains.

Conquers Pain.

1/1½ and 2/6 sizes.

PROSPECTUS OF

MESSRS. MAX MINCK & CO., "LD.,"

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,

JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,

ESTABLISHED IN LAHORE 1876.

APPLY FOR PROSPECTUS:—

THE SECRETARY,

MESSRS. MAX MINCK & Co., LD., LAHORE.

5,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 or (£6-13-4) each,

8 per ent. on paid up Shares Guaranteed.

NOTICE.

ONLY 500 more Shares will be issued up to the 31st December, 1903, of which the present Shareholders will have the first refusal.

Mr. MAX MINCK having returned from South Africa does not think it advisable to issue the whole of the Shares just now, as we do not require so large a capital for the present.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	43 8	33 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 13	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 8	66 0	49 8	40 5	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 8	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66

M. A P IN THE BOUDOIR.

The author of "Pot-Pourri from a Surrey Garden" has written many words of wisdom (writes a "Society Butterfly"), and the following sentence struck me as being much to the point: "A very common grievance to-day," says Mrs. Earle, "between mothers and daughters is that the girls, while still young, refuse to go out into Society at all, feeling how tiresome and unprofitable it is." And, really, one cannot but sympathise with this modern and masterful line of conduct. The Young Person's lot in life is, even now, by no means a desirable one, and she has as her irresistible rivals the whole tribe of smart, moneyed married women. They may spend a thousand a year on their dress, but she must make both ends meet on a beggarly hundred. And the question of dress has much to do with one's social success, and in the case of a women may probably decide the fact of her future career. This week we will deal with a Society girl's expenses and with her winter outfit for town and country.

Our typical girl shall be twenty, rather pretty, in good society, and with a dress allowance of a hundred a year. Winter brings balls, London dinners, and country-house parties. She will want three smart evening dresses, and one or two "do-ups" as accessories. Girls are no longer "vouees au blanc"—luckily for their comfort and complexions. The mid-Victorian maiden wore white muslin, and a blue or pink sash seemed, in those days, quite a daring innovation. But we have changed all that. Nowadays girls wear the colours they prefer, or the shade that suits their appearance. Miss Muriel Wilson favours yellow or orange, either of which admirably becomes her rich, brunette beauty. Miss Agatha Thynne seems fond of pale blue, and Miss Vera Vincent is often to be seen in emerald green. A modern girl may perhaps wear white at her Court presentation or at her first ball; but even then there is generally a touch of colour, such as pale pink roses, a wreath of green leaves, and so on. Our imaginary girl will probably have gone to one of last season's Courts, and her train may be a useful, if somewhat puzzling possession.

If she was endowed with the good gift of foresight, this train would have been of solid satin, and in that case might supply the greater part of her smartest winter ballgown; but if of tulle or chiffon, it must be coaxed to do duty as a tea costume. A second evening frock should be of some gauzy stuff—net, chiffon, or mousseline de soie—and in one of the chosen colour—pink, blue, or orange. Grey and mauve are somewhat too matronly for a youthful "debutante." The third gown should be black, of light material, and made in girlish fashion. On a hundred a year two out of the three evening dresses must be home-made, or else of the "reach-me-down" persuasion.

Girls are often seen at their best at afternoon tea. They are better dressed than in the morning, the rooms are well lighted, and there is a careless gaiety not always visible at the more ceremonious dinner-hour. Tea gowns—as already stated—are gradually losing ground, and their place is filled by the more modern tea-frock, or by a smart blouse worn with a well-shaped skirt. A clever girl might transform one of her summer dresses into a tea frock by making the neck slightly decollete, and by re-arranging sleeves. At a recent smart house-party, several garden party gowns had been resurrected for this special purpose. One was a Chine silk; another, a turquoise blue chiffon; and a third, a white voile, with trimmings of narrow black velvet ribbon. If such as these are not available, a girl, would wear a pretty blouse of lace, muslin, or crepe de Chine, with a skirt of voile, or some soft material in cream, pale grey, or any neutral shade of colour. Day-gowns must be dealt with next week.

The smart world has left London for the Christmas holidays. Steeplechase meetings are the order of the day, and country house parties amuse Society. Weather continues to do evil.

Lady Julia Womewell has left London for the country. She was Lady Julia Villiers, daughter of a former Lord Jersey, who only enjoyed his title for the space of a few days; and her mother was the renowned Julia Lady Jersey, for many years one of the social queens of London. Indeed, her parentage is distinguished far above the common. On the mother's side, she is descended from the great Sir Robert Peel, and her paternal grandmother was the founder of Almack's, and an old-time leader of London society. Lady Julia Wombwell belongs to the most exclusive clique, and holds herself steadily aloof from the ways and manners of the smart set. The Duke of Chambridge treats her with marked esteem and is annual guest at Newburgh Priory. In appearance, Lady Julia is a tall, handsome woman, with a pale face and dark, smooth hair, which she wears in the simple style as Lady Ancaster and the Duchess of Northumberland. Her daughters are well married, to men of wealth and position, they are Lady Dartrey Mrs. Hehler and Mrs. Graham Menzies. Newburgh Priory is a picturesque old house and contains a collection of relics of the Commonwealth. Cromwell's daughter Mary was wife of the second Lord Fanconberg, from whose family Sir George Wombwell inherited his Yorkshire estates. The park is famed for its oaks, and Laurence Sterne was for many years vicar of the parish.

Miss Mabel Berens has left England for St. Moritz She is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Berens, of Castle, mead, Windsor, and is sister to Olive Lady Cairns. Miss Berens affords a good example of the best type of Society girl and belongs to the clique who have for ever removed the reproach of single blessedness in woman. No longer in her first youth she is handsome and finely formed, clever, well-read, and an adept at every sort of outdoor sport and amusement. She skates well performs marvels at Prince's and has spent several winters at St. Moritz to perfect herself in this graceful art. She is also an expert motorist, and often drives a smart motor-car between Windsor and London. In old days, she was a keen cyclist, and even now has by no means discarded that once cherished pastime. Not to play bridge seems almost a social crime; but Miss Berens is innocent of the great offence, for she is freely acknowledged as one of the best bridge-players in London. Dogs are another of her amusements and she shares the mania of the moment for toy bulldogs,

Mrs. Berens was for many years one of the best liked personalities in smart society. She was Miss Louisa Stewart sister of the late Sir Herbert Stewarte, of military fame and is a distant relative of the Galloway family. When a young and very beautiful girl she married Mr. Alexander Berens a wealthy financier and since that time has made her home in London Brighton, and Windsor. She had several children, and her three daughters were considered the prettiest trio of sister in Society. Mrs. Berens has brians as well as looks and social qualities. She reads much, writes well, and is the author of more than one successful novel. Motoring amuses her, and she is also extremely fond of walking exercize, in town as well as in the country. When in London she walks far and fast and likes to explore the less well-known localities of this wonderful metropolis. Foreign travel is one of her favourite interests and she makes long trips on the Continent and sometimes to more distant lands.

Lady Lurgan has returned to London. She was Lady Emily Cadogan, elder daughter of Lord and Lady Cadogan and married Lord Lurgan—known to his friends as Billy—in 1893. She is rather small with dark hair and eyes, and is socially celebrated for the extreme neatness of her dress and coiffure Simplicity seems to be the keynote of her character, as her house in Lowndes Square is fitted and furnished in a plain but comfortable manner. Lord and Lady Lurgan belong to the smart racing set, and attend the best race meetings with commendable regularity. Lady Lurgan has a reserved manner and is considered slightly exclusive but seems greatly esteemed by her intimate friends. Lord Lurgan is a first rate briade player.

The correspondent of the "Chronicle" at Rome states that the Pope has approved of the Sacred Congregation's condemnation of Abbe Loisy's works, together with the principles and methods of modern biblical historical research. The correspondent adds that the condemnation cannot fail to stir the Catholic world to its depths. Abbe Loisy has submitted to the Pope's decree.

With regard to Reuter's telegrams on the 8th instant, stating that the price of corn has risen a shilling a quarter in consequence of the Far Eastern situation, the impression might be that there was a sudden rise of a shilling last Thursday. This was not the case at all; the rise has been very gradual and spread over the last two or three weeks by pennies at a time.

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
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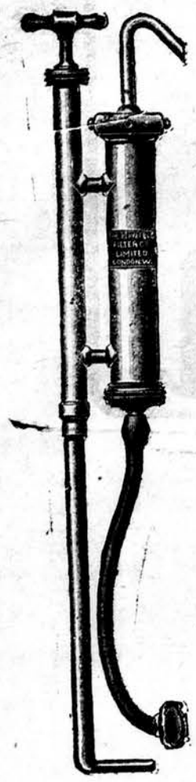

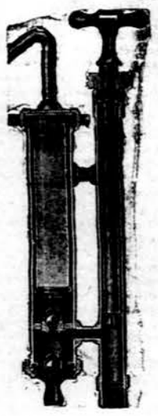

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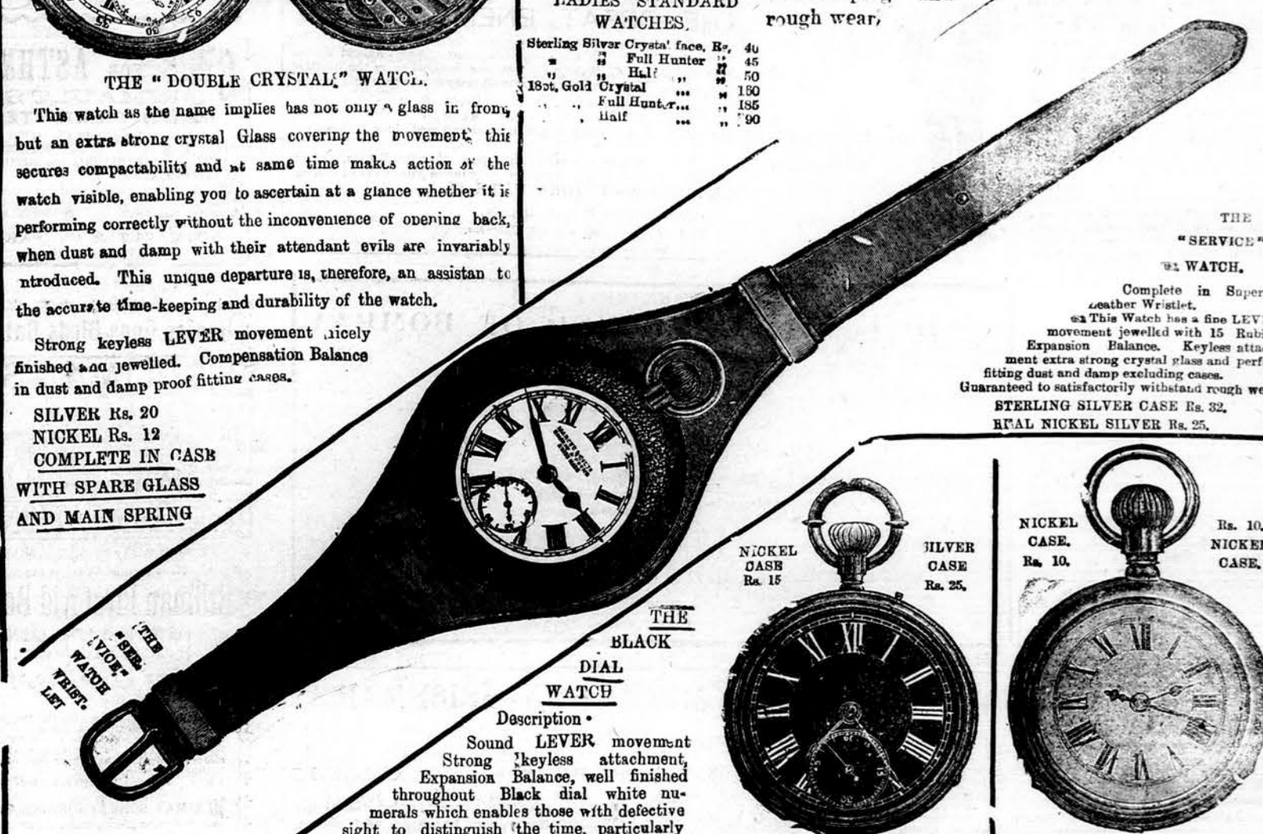

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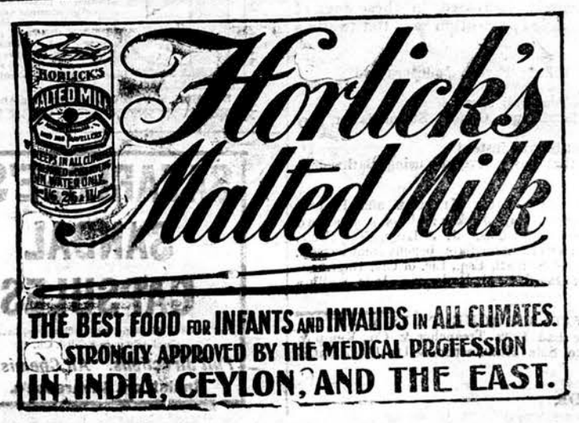

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